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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-127

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Cameroon

President Biya Addresses CPDM Congress

AB3006155590 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The First Ordinary Congress of the Cameroon's People Democratic Movement, CPDM, opened in Yaounde this morning. Some 800 participants, including statutory members and observers, are taking part in the deliberations. In his general policy speech, the chairman, President Paul Biya, pledged to move into a higher stage of democracy. Michael Nzeh, who was in attendance, came back with a translation of the president's speech.

[Begin Nzeh recording] Ladies and gentlemen, dear comrades, thank you for your presence at this First Ordinary CPDM Congress. It will permit us to take stock together of the activities carried out from the beginning of the crisis, of the means to be used to cope with it and to plan the democratic future of Cameroon which we all hold dearly at heart.

Indeed, we knew Cameroon as it was before the crisis and we have chosen not to resign ourselves to fate in the post-crisis Cameroon. Definitely, the Cameroonian economy, before 1985, was booming. It recorded a growth rate of about seven percent due mainly to the export of basic commodities. All of us witnessed the slump in the world prices of these commodities and concomitant disastrous effect on our economy. Government did its best to support farmers by maintaining the purchase prices of their produce as long as possible. [passage omitted]

The structural adjustment plan, made public in 1988, has been organized around four major areas: stabilization of public finances, restructuring of the banking and financial system, rehabilitation of public and semipublic corporations, reprogramming of public investments. The serious nature of this plan won the attention of major international bodies such as the IMF and the World Bank among others and enabled us to receive foreign assistance. [passage omitted].

While maintaining our open policy with the rest of the world and of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, we must again and always denounce the injustice that characterizes trade to the blatant detriment of Third World countries. Many heads of state of friendly countries are aware of this. This is why we must not be discouraged. Being heard is good, but is not enough. It is important that we maintain our credibility. In this respect, we have to adapt to the imperatives of competition and to market forces. We are, henceforth, living in an era of stiff international competition where you must be the best in order to succeed. I invite all participants at this Congress to reflect on this concept which is relatively new to us.

Internal solutions: The CPDM endorsed the measures taken by government to revive our economy. The support of the party is dependent on the support of each and every one of you. Every member of the party is requested to place his skills, his intelligence, his ideas and his goodwill at the service of his country. If everyone contributes relentlessly to the national effort, Cameroon will enjoy credibility in all spheres. [passage omitted]

The CPDM must function like a team, a winning team whose common objective must be the victory of our country in all areas. It is the bounded duty of us all to make that team forge ahead. We can develop only if each and every one is responsible for the task assigned to him and works as much as possible for the general interest. I have confidence in the CPDM team to lead the country to achieve development. Development is everybody's business but there can be no development without democracy just like there can be no democracy without development. Our party, the CPDM, was born out of the call for freedom and democracy by the Cameroonian people after 20 years of an authoritarian regime. We did not wait for democracy to be kindled in the countries of Eastern Europe as a universal principle for us to realize that it is the sole medium of apprenticeship in freedom and development. Five years ago in Bamenda we formed the CPDM. Our goal was to seek solutions together adapted to the task of nation-building.

The CPDM was undoubtedly called upon to become a great political movement and also a vanguard movement for the creation of a united Cameroon devoid of ethnic, linguistic, or religious cleavages. Never, since I assumed office and fortified by your support, I have ever doubted our just determination to achieve freedom and democracy. We shall continue our onward march towards a modern democracy but we will do it at our pace, according to our means and by taking into account our country's specificities. In concrete terms, this onward march towards democracy has already been manifested during the various elections that have marked the political life of the nation. [passage omitted] †

The CPDM has made a decisive contribution to promote the ideals of freedom and democracy through the massive participation of militants. Our party is a strong party but our democracy, begun only five years ago, is still in its infancy. To be reassured, it should be observed that democracy is built day after day and that no democracy is free from faltering steps. We are going through the necessary stages though, slowly maybe in the eyes of someone, but surely and on the right path. For a democracy to survive long, it needs to have a strong foundation. Its construction will be done by preserving the achievements of national unity in peace and stability by respecting law and order and by maintaining our customs and traditions.

But I invite you to reflect on the deep meaning of democracy. What is democracy? Democracy is, over and above all, freedom: freedom of the press, freedom of opinion, freedom of expression, freedom of association,

freedom of elections. Are we that far from the foregoing? Democracy is also characterized by independence of the magistrate, respect of human rights. Are we far from this? But these freedoms are expressed in a well-defined framework. It must never be forgotten that a person's freedom ends where that of another begins and this is handled by law. Freedom has its limits and constraints. One cannot do just anything or steer a country to anarchy in the name of freedom. We do not have that right. Democracy is also respect for the law because a people and a state can be strong only if the laws are firm, applied strictly, and respected by all, the respect for the rights and opinions of others, accepting the differences for others, reciprocity in the obligations of people in respect of others. We are not so far from our ideals of democracy and freedom but we must always forge ahead and ensure that what is an ideal should become reality.

It is on this basis that persons involved in the events of 6th April 1984 have been freed, and in the near future we will make further strides towards greater democracy. Thus, the freedom of the press will be reinforced, the law on associations will be revised, a human rights commission will be formed, restrictions on the free movement of Cameroonians will be lifted. The legislation is already in place to liberalize economic and labor activities in the country.

In this respect, the role incumbent on the party will be essential. The CPDM must be the crucible that will engender major ideas that will permit our country to develop harmoniously. As a guarantor of democracy before the people, it will be responsible for national unity. As the symbol for the ideals of our entire people, it will operate as a school for democracy in which everyone will personally put himself to question to improve himself. It is a party that must show the way for more democracy. It is a party that will be responsible for mobilizing the people for the major debates that all Cameroonians hold at heart. The party must be the driving force of our development and must be a reservoir of ideas at the service of the nation. It must be an example and denounce all abuses and contribute to the repression of fraud and corruption. It should convince people that the law must be respected because without order no democracy can be viable.

Remaining in touch with the nation, reflects, inform, convince, education, act, assist should be the daily tasks of each and every one. [sentence as heard] Do not forget that the party should serve the people and not be served by the people. Yours is a lofty and exalting task. We should never hesitate to indulge in self-criticism or to question certain structures that may no longer be adapted. Our party must be a modern party with dynamism to do better, to look into the future. Each and every one of us must be an example to the Cameroonian people. Then and only then will democracy be achieved in Cameroon so that generations of our children will be proud of us.

But it should also be observed that one man's meat is another man's poison. It should also be considered that other reference of values can exist. Consider also that other schools of thought exist which must be taken into account, fought against or integrated. Our party is strong, no doubt, but henceforth, it must be prepared to face possible competition. Be prepared for it by defending the ideals of peace, freedom, and tolerance. Your best weapons are your sincerity and your faith in the democratic ideal. Bear in mind that it is easier to criticize a work of art than to produce one. In all circumstances, maintain a winning spirit. It is only through this and if you are convinced of our victory, then we will succeed.

Long live the CPDM! Long live Cameroon! Long live democracy! [end recording]

National Assembly Adopts Budget for 1990-91

*AB0107161690 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Cameroon's budget for the 1990-91 fiscal year stands at 550 billion CFA francs. It was adopted by the National Assembly this evening at a plenary session which was also attended by several cabinet members. Hubert Fotso Sobgwe, you attended the session. Can you give us any insight into the new finance law?

[Sobgwe] Well, the Cameroonian state budget is balanced at 550 billion CFA francs, which shows a reduction of 50 billion CFA francs in absolute value, or 8.7 percent in relative value as compared to the previous budget. It will be recalled that the 1989-90 budget stood at 600 billion CFA francs. In addition to the 550 billion, the Post and Telecommunications Department will receive an additional allocation of 29.281 billion CFA francs. This brings the total budget to 579.281 billion CFA francs.

The budget is composed of 364 billion CFA francs as operating budget and 186 billion CFA francs as investment budget. For next fiscal year, the state expects 366 billion in fiscal receipts, 157 billion in nonfiscal receipts, and 26 billion from various other sources.

In the area of investment, 100 billion will be allocated to debt payment; 52 billion to development projects; and 24 billion as contributing to the rehabilitation of enterprises; and 10 billion CFA for the reorganization of the banking system. [passage omitted]

Gabon

President Bongo Meets With Opposition Leaders

*AB3006200490 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 28 Jun 90*

[Text] In Gabon, Omar Bongo is listening to the opposition. Yesterday at the Renovation Palace in Libreville,

the Gabonese head of state received officials of the country's political associations. Here are the details from Jeremie Zamba:

[Begin Zamba recording] President El Hadj Omar Bongo met for three hours with leaders of Gabonese political associations who took part in the April national conference on the political future of the country. The Gabonese head of state reported on the proceedings of the recent Francophone summit at La Baule during which France announced the reduction of interest rates on Gabon's public debts by half. Gabon is one of the middle income group of countries.

The political leaders spoke about problems relating to physical, moral, and professional security of individuals and problems relating to the organization of the campaign for the oncoming legislative elections and financing the parties. Concerning the security of opposition leaders, President Bongo thought that it was their duty to make proposals in this regard.

Gabonese Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba, he made a report on his recent mission to France and Belgium. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Zaire

President Mobutu on Democratization Measures

AB0107141090 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1010 GMT
30 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Lubumbashi, 30 Jun (AZAP)—[passage omitted] My dear countrymen, 30 years ago, pushed on by the winds of emancipation blowing across the African Continent, tolling the knell of colonialism, our country broke the chain of servitude, fully entering into the comity of free and sovereign nations. It was for us all the most beautiful day of our lives, the crowning of many years of liberation struggle for which many of our valiant countrymen had paid with their lives. Therefore, 30 June is for us in Zaire the occasion to pay tribute, once again to the pioneers of independence, these worthy sons of our country who distinguished themselves in the conquest of national independence. [passage omitted]

Instead of taking advantage of the immensity of its territory and the scope of its potentials and constituting itself into a model state for the whole continent, our country, for five years, brought onto itself the distressing image of a disoriented country torn between opposing currents. Our country was thus threatened with a split fanned by inordinate ambition, tribal antagonism, petty quarrels, a struggle for influence, and sectarianism. The cost of these five years of disorder and bloody reign was heavy. The new state was heading straight to disaster and it would never have survived if some of its courageous sons had not had this upsurge of patriotism [words indistinct] the turn of events. We have slowly and

patiently but surely consolidated the unity of the country by restoring peace, working relentlessly for national peace and harmony.

The action was extended by the implementation of a social scheme based on the two poles of building a respected and worthy nation, and the emergence of a new man, entrenched in his authenticity and at once open to any positive contributions from the modern world. This social scheme, which obviously has room for improvement in every stage of our progress toward the full realization of the aspirations of our people, is still valid as the expression of our common desire to build in the heart of Africa a modern and prosperous nation.

It is true that over the years this social scheme took no precautions against the vicissitudes of the times and in the long run generated its own contradictions which were revealed by the ossification of its methods and the thinking of some its cadres. Thus our society has gradually been threatened with inertia. That was why we carried out the popular survey in which more than 1 million Zairians participated. Drawing lessons and conclusions from this survey, I announced on 24 April 1990 a series of reforms based essentially on:

1. The introduction of a multiparty system limited to three parties. On this subject, a bill on the organization and functioning of parties was drawn up and adopted by the Executive Council. It has just been submitted to the Legislative Council.
2. The amendment of the present Constitution to better respond to the demands of the transitional period. As you know, the Legislative Council, at its 22 June session approved this law which will be promulgated in the next few days.
3. Finally, the setting up of a commission to draft the constitution of the Third Republic. As I had announced, this commission will comprise notably representatives from the three constitutional parties.

My dear countrymen, regarding these parties, some of you are rightly asking what criteria should be used to determine the three parties provided for under the Constitution if more than three parties meet the conditions required by the relevant law. I would like, once and for all, to reassure both the national and international opinion that this will be done in the most democratic way possible.

Upon the promulgation of the law on the organization and functioning of political parties, all political groups — irrespective of their number—which fulfill the conditions laid down in that law will be free to operate and make themselves known all over the country until 31 December. Then, in the course of January 1991, primary elections at the zone level will be held nationwide. The first three political parties, that is those that poll the largest number of votes will be democratically retained and constitutionally recognized. In this manner, the democratic game will be fully played since the people, and the people alone, will

settle the matter by choosing the three parties through the ballot box. All the other organizations, which the people's verdict does not approve, would then have to accept the law of democracy.

My dear countrymen, the timetable I set in my clarification message of 3 May 1990 has so far been strictly adhered to. Indeed, out of the six stages provided for under the first phase, we have so far carried out the first two—the revision of the Constitution and the passing of the political parties bill. In order to step up the pace of the process of putting in place the institutions of the Third Republic, I have decided to slightly modify the timetable for political activity. Contrary to what we had planned, there will now be three electoral consultations in 1991. These will be: the primary elections in the 216 zones to democratically determine the three political parties; the presidential elections; and the legislative elections, which should enable our country to have a parliament representing the new political forces on the scene.

Our concern is to ensure that as from 1 January 1992, the Third Republic functions on the basis of these democratic institutions [words indistinct] you will agree with me that one condition has to be met: The country's leadership, at whatever level, as well as the leaders of the future political parties should do their utmost to give reassurance and a feeling of security to the people, who today are frightened by the risks of disorder and anarchy.

Today more than ever, Zairians want to live with peace in their hearts in an atmosphere of national concord. In 1960, our country had to contend with the immaturity of its leaders, but this is not the case today. Drawing from the lessons of the past and armed with gains made over 25 years, we are today capable of lucid analysis and sound judgment in discerning the real causes of our identity crisis, and in assessing the values on which pluralist democracy is founded—namely tolerance, respect for the other person, safeguarding public order, and collective security. But I have the feeling—from what I hear and in light of what is happening—that all these democratic virtues have not yet dawned on everyone, especially in this delicate phase when we should ensure a smooth transition toward the establishment political pluralism.

The scenes of intense emotion—sometimes tinted with the violence we are currently seeing—are incompatible with the prevailing atmosphere which calls for peace of mind, without which we risk losing the process we have embarked upon before it can attain its objective.

This atmosphere of unrest appears all the more disturbing because it even spreads to the institutions of higher learning—in other words, the very place where the elite, who will tomorrow be saddled with the heavy responsibility of running the affairs of the state, is being molded. Throughout the mishaps which surrounded the recent incidents at the university campuses, you may have noticed that I avoided raising my voice, thus leaving the various authorities on their own to fully

assume their responsibilities. Now that the findings of the freely conducted parliamentary investigations have been made public, and appropriate measures promptly taken, I would like the universities and other institutions of higher learning to resume their primary function far removed from the miasma of tribal and clan agitation which pulls us 30 years into the past. Justice, I would like to stress, must take its normal course.

With particular reference to the Lubumbashi events, considering that the parliamentary investigation established that no foreigners were killed, that no damage of any kind was done to the foreign residents in Shaba, and that no development affecting a foreign party was noted, it is purely an internal Zairian affair. It is for all these legal considerations, which are in keeping with the international law which governs the community of states and nations, that Zaire has rejected any attempt to internationalize an issue in which national legal institutions were duly involved and in which the avenues for redress have not been exhausted. To act in any other way would be tantamount to dangerously denying the sovereignty of the institutions of the Republic of Zaire and infringing on the elementary principles of international law. Still concerning these Lubumbashi events, in my capacity as supreme guarantor of the public order and collective security, it is obvious in this affair that I am prepared to hit hard, regardless of the individuals involved and the positions they occupy in the hierarchy, once the proof of guilt has been overwhelmingly established.

My dear countrymen, I would like to take this opportunity, in giving this address to the nation, to draw the attention of those who, manipulated from the exterior or not, are trying to take our children along the path of adventurism, so that they will be condemned by history. There is no worse crime than distracting the youth, the essence of the nation, from their vocation.

In my message to the nation on 24 April 1990, I drew up policies for our youth. It is obvious that what is needed more than ever is the nonpolitization of the youth, who, out of innocence and generosity, let themselves be victims of manipulation and misinformation.

In anticipation of the next academic year, the Executive Council will take all the necessary measures to put an end to the adventurism policy that is prevailing now in student circles. Students, with the help of academic authorities, ought to set up new organizations to monitor their own activities. In addition to that, ethnic and regional differences should be banned from student circles. The student unrest that broke out throughout the country created a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity among our people. I noticed this during my tour in the interior of the country. Therefore, I am hereby calling on the Zairian youth, as a father and a leader, to come to their senses and refrain from acts that could encourage those intending to exploit their idealism and innocence.

Dear fellow citizens, it is true that our country is presently experiencing a difficult economic situation, and our people are suffering. Men and women who face this situation in

their everyday lives should want to express their resentment and present their grievances. Is this not a legitimate attitude? This is their right as free citizens even when they stage strikes which are also a way to express one's freedom. When one observes the international environment, one becomes aware that no country is safe from social unrest. Strikes are not peculiar to Zaire.

The fact that social tension in our country is so rare is due to the slowness inherent in all transition periods.

But Zaire is and remains a law-abiding state. Strikes, mudslinging, the expression of discontent, or the legitimate aspiration to a better life must not lead to disorder, especially not to the negation of the legally constituted authority. That is what a law-abiding state is all about.

There are appropriate methods, especially, dialogue, consultation, and negotiation, through which one can find solutions to grievances and at the same time preserve social order, which is indispensable for the pursuit of current efforts to let everyone enjoy his rights. I will always affirm that the current difficulties facing the country must not make us to lose our senses to such an extent that we should fall into the trap that the enemies of our people have insidiously set for us. On the contrary, they must make us think, because, those who have been pulling the strings from outside do not pursue the same objectives as those in the country who leave themselves to be manipulated. That is also another problem.

The recovery of our economy is a necessity and we have made it a priority. It depends on the reorganization of our public finances, fighting against inflation, and increased production. The transitional government must work hard. My dear fellow countrymen, no one except ourselves, can make our people happy. If we must learn from the past, we must also remember that the future is calling us.

The period, which began on 24 April 1990, has put each and every one of us in front of his own conscience and responsibilities in the presence of history. It has opened us onto a new era which we need to handle very well and with care and as responsible people in order not to be condemned by future generations. The stakes are so high that no one can take the risk of compromising the chances of the new deal.

I hope that if we all put our ideas and opinions together, respect tomorrow's popular and democratic verdict, always guided by the sense of patriotism, we will remain united in the sublime battle to make Zaire, this land of our ancestors, a strong and invulnerable nation where life is worth living, a nation which is ready to meet with confidence, assurance, and determination, all the challenges of the future.

I wish all the sons and daughters of our great and beautiful country a happy anniversary.

Ethiopia

EPLF Notes Envoy's Defection to U.S.

EA2906224990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Gebeyehu Alemneh, who was the Ethiopian ambassador to India, has rejected the Dergue regime and asked for political asylum in the United States. Gebeyehu Alemneh, who has served for a year and a half as the Ethiopian ambassador to India, said that the policy being followed by the Ethiopian Government is working against the economy of the country and the security of the people. In an interview with an American paper, WASHINGTON SCIENCE [title as heard], yesterday, Ambassador Gebeyehu said that the Ethiopian Government has plunged the country into an endless war.

Meanwhile, the identity of the three Ethiopian naval officers who asked for political asylum in Yemen has been revealed. They are Lieutenant Adamu Worku, Lieutenant Alemayehu Lema, both captains of ships, and leading seaman Admasu Mengistu [words indistinct].

'Massive' Government Offensive Reportedly Begins

EA0107155090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] The Ethiopian regime yesterday launched a massive military offensive against Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] forces [words indistinct] on the (Idarus) front. Four divisions are participating in the enemy attack, which [word indistinct] massive air and artillery bombardment. This attack comes in the wake of the Dergue's claim that it is forwarding various suggestions on peace, but it confirms beyond doubt that the Dergue is bent on a military solution. It will [word indistinct] be recalled that the Dergue Shengo a few days ago resolved to direct all Ethiopia's resources toward the war effort.

EPLF Warns Against 'Operation Airlift'

EA0107155590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] For the second time yesterday the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] issued a warning against what is called Operation Airlift to Asmara airport. The EPLF warning said: While appreciating the aid provided by many sides which [words indistinct] in these operations, the EPLF, however, [words indistinct] of justifications advanced by the EPLF. However, the EPLF renews its warning to those quarters which are still involved in military intervention by transporting military materiel

to the Dergue government pretending it is relief and humanitarian aid. [Words indistinct] of this flow of materiel.

* Four Army Divisions Awarded Medals

34000760A Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] (ENA)—The Council of State of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia yesterday awarded medals of distinguished feats of bravery to four army divisions in accordance with the prerogative granted it by Article 82/1/SH of the Constitution:

- The 21st "Terara" Division, the medal of distinguished feats of bravery, 1st rank.
- The 29th Zeraï Deres Mechanized Brigade, the medal of distinguished feats of bravery, 1st rank.
- The 17th Division, the medal of distinguished feats of bravery, 2nd rank.
- The 19th "Terara" Division, the medal of distinguished feats of bravery, 2nd rank.

These divisions, which are part of the Second Revolutionary Army, have fulfilled their task with utmost determination on whatever front they were mobilized ever since their formation and are potent forces presently engaged in thwarting the joint arrogant attempt of the so-called Shabia and Woyane groups to dismember Eritrea and divide the country.

Uganda

Economic, Technical Protocol Signed With PRC

AB3006205590 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] A protocol on economic and technical cooperation between Uganda and China has been signed in Kampala at the end of talks between officials of the two countries. The agreement was signed by the minister of planning and economic development, Mr. Mayanja Nkangi, on behalf of the Ugandan Government and the assistant minister for foreign economic relations and trade, Mr. Wang Wendong, for his country.

Under the agreement, China undertook projects of civil work of the food research center to be set up in the country. Procurement of apparatus, equipment and furniture for research activities will be the responsibility of Uganda. The Government of China will also provide 5 million [word indistinct] work facilities for Uganda's small-scale industries. The expenses required for the project would be disbursed from the loan stipulated in the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed between the two governments in the past. The Ugandan Government will also exempt customs duties and other taxes on necessities for Chinese expert equipment and materials provided by the Chinese side meant for implementing the project.

Mandela, ANC Delegation Arrive in Dublin

*MB0107130990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1304 GMT 1 Jul 90*

[Text] Dublin, July 1, SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela was given a red carpet welcome in Dublin early on Sunday afternoon by Irish Premier Charles Haughey and the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement [IAAM] to start the second last leg of his overseas tour which started at the beginning of last month.

The 71-year-old African National Congress leader's schedule was once again running late, following his departure from Oakland, near San Francisco on Saturday, at the end of his eight-city tour of the United States.

After flying against the sun for nearly half a day, Mr. Mandela was likely to suffer from jet lag and his programme for Ireland, although still packed until Monday night, when he leaves for London, has been arranged to give him as much time as possible for rest.

Mr. Mandela's Dublin visit would be of particular significance to him, aides have indicated, because it was the city where the European Community heads of state agreed last week to maintain sanctions against South Africa.

After the massive security screen, glitz and glamour and thousands of people waiting hours just to get a glimpse of him in the United States, the Irish reception being planned for Mr. Mandela was much more relaxed and informal a spokesman for the organisers said on Sunday.

In the lobby of the hotel where Mr. Mandela was to stay, there was a steady buzz of anticipation from a growing number of ANC supporters waiting for his arrival, and there was no evidence of a massive security network in place.

A group of young children in green t-shirts bearing the ANC emblem and the slogan "Ireland salutes" ran around the lobby excitedly, waiting for the moment when they could present Mr. Mandela and his wife, Winnie, with a bouquet of flowers on the hotel steps.

After a private lunch with members of the IAAM and the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, and meeting rugby players who refused to tour South Africa last year as part of the SA Rugby Board's centenary, Mr. Mandela was due to attend a reception hosted by labour leaders.

Further on Dublin Visit

*MB0107202090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1926 GMT 1 Jul 90*

[Excerpts] Dublin July 1 SAPA—Nelson Mandela endeared himself to the Irish people on Sunday when, at a ceremony where he accepted the freedom of Dublin, he congratulated Ireland on the magnificent performance of its soccer team at the World Cup in Italy. [passage omitted]

Ireland's footballers, finally defeated 1-0 at the weekend by Italy, were welcomed home as heroes at Dublin's airport a few hours after Mr Mandela was given a red

carpet reception by Foreign Minister Gerry Collins on his arrival by chartered jet from Oakland, near San Francisco in the United States.

Irish Premier Charles Haughey was originally scheduled to welcome Mr Mandela but he was still in Rome, where he watched the national side play and was also transferring Ireland's six-month rotating presidency of the European Community to the Italian Government.

Mr Haughey, who last week hosted the Dublin summit of EC leaders, which decided to maintain sanctions against South Africa, will meet Mr Mandela for talks on Monday morning, after which the ANC leader will address a special session of the Irish Parliament, the Dail.

Mr Mandela was jointly welcomed at the airport by Mr Collins, the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, and representatives in Ireland of the ANC.

The ANC leader paid special tribute to the leading role Ireland has played, particularly recently in ensuring its own and European sanctions were maintained, saying this was a source of great encouragement to his organisation.

After a largely informal but excited reception at his hotel by about 150 supporters, Mr Mandela rested for a short while to counter the effects of jet lag, which lost him an effective eight hours of the day, before arriving at the mansion house of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sean Haughey, son of the premier. [passage omitted]

Outside, speaking to the crowd which applauded him long and loud, and occasionally with the "ole ole" chant developed by soccer fans for the World Cup matches Ireland played, Mr Mandela again paid tribute to the Irish people for their support for the ANC and the struggle for freedom.

He singled out the prime minister and foreign minister "for expressing the will of the people of Ireland so clearly by supporting the maintenance of sanctions at the Dublin EC summit".

Mr Mandela reiterated the theme of his European and American tour, saying that South Africa was on the brink of momentous change and that victory against apartheid was in sight, but that a difficult last mile lay ahead for which support was needed.

"We are confident of your continued support." [passage omitted]

Bush Makes 'Cordial' Phone Call to De Klerk

*MB0107102090 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 1 Jul 90 pp 1, 2*

[By Lester Venter and Simon Barber]

[Text] President George Bush made a "very cordial" telephone call to President F.W. de Klerk after his meeting with Mr. Nelson Mandela, it was disclosed yesterday.

It was clear from the call that the ANC [African National Congress] leader had endured some remarkably straight-talking from the U.S. President during their three-hour meeting in the White House on Monday.

Mr. Bush told Mr. de Klerk he firmly rejected proposals by Mr. Mandela that all American initiatives towards South Africa be vetted in advance by the ANC.

President Bush's Wednesday call to the Union Buildings—apparently designed to emphasise Washington's wish to be a non-partisan broker in South African affairs—lasted 30 minutes.

After giving a detailed account of his meeting with Mr. Mandela, President Bush urged President de Klerk to visit Washington as soon as he could.

The drift of the conversation between the two presidents—some details of which were disclosed to the SUNDAY TIMES by diplomatic sources—suggests Mr. Mandela's ecstatic public reception in the U.S. was not quite matched by the cooler, straight-talking session with President Bush.

In the President-to-President call, Mr. Bush said:

- He "pushed Mr. Mandela hard" on the ANC's continued adherence to the armed struggle;
- He refused Mr. Mandela's appeal for financial aid while the ANC remained wedded, even rhetorically, to violence;
- Mr. Mandela went out of his way to applaud Mr. De Klerk's initiatives.

President Bush said Mr. Mandela told him that soon after his return to SA [South Africa] further negotiations with SA Government would take place and the ANC would then be in a position to make a formal declaration ending the armed struggle.

The U.S. President said he was eager to see that happen.

Washington sources said President De Klerk was well-informed about details of U.S. legislation and asked several "pertinent" questions.

President Bush also told Mr. De Klerk he had expressed his misgivings to Mr. Mandela about the ANC's call for a constituent assembly to negotiate a new constitution for SA—a forum that the SA Government opposes.

He said Mr. Mandela's plans for structuring a constituent assembly seemed unclear, but if the ANC provided further clarity there might be room for compromise with the SA Government.

President Bush indicated to Mr. Mandela that if a constituent assembly pre-supposed acceptance in advance of simple majority rule—one of the options to be negotiated—the U.S. administration would not support the concept.

Discussion about President Bush's invitation to President De Klerk to visit Washington was, it is said, inconclusive.

President De Klerk is known to be reluctant to visit the U.S. too soon after Mr. Mandela since a low-key public reception would contrast unfavourably with that given to the ANC patriarch and threatened public protests could attract negative attention.

The view in Pretoria is that President De Klerk's Washington visit should take place early next year.

In Washington yesterday, an American official said Mr. Bush's call was "a sign for our President's desire to keep a good relationship with the SA Government".

Mr. Bush and others in the administration have been growing increasingly alarmed by the souring of their relations with Pretoria.

They are anxious to help Mr. De Klerk, but feel stymied by Congress' effective veto on any attempt to ease sanctions.

It is understood Mr. Bush and his top advisers, Secretary of State James Baker, Chief of Staff John Sununu and National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, were disappointed by Mr. Mandela and his delegation.

The ANC leader was "dogmatic", too "liberation-struggle minded" and evasive on key issues on violence, economic models and commitment to true multi-party democracy.

Moreover, Mr. Mandela's somewhat imperious contention—at the welcoming ceremony on the White House lawn—that Mr. Bush had not been properly briefed did not go down well.

Though Mr. Mandela put a positive spin on his meeting with the President, Mr. Bush later described himself as "irritable" and admitted he had not had a good day.

One source said: "Mr. Mandela did not achieve nearly the same level of success with the U.S. Government as he did with the American public."

Some American analysts have also been irritated by what they see as ANC foot dragging, especially in its delayed response—to July 10—on joint working group proposals to release political prisoners.

They feel the delay may have been deliberate so that Mr. Mandela would be able to claim on his U.S. tour that "the pillars of apartheid are still standing"—an argument that would have been undercut overseas by a wholesale release of prisoners.

There is also concern that the ANC has not done all it could to help end the violence in Natal where the Government has been compelled to retain the state of emergency—one again providing fodder for Mr. Mandela's arguments.

President De Klerk Comments on Police Duties

MB2906111690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1029 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Pretoria June 29 SAPA—The Police were duty-bound to ensure that every citizen and political grouping in the country could take part in the constitutional process without fear or favour, State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk said on Friday.

At the same time, the SAP [South African Police] could count on the support of the government, Mr de Klerk told a passing-out parade of 1,032 policemen and women at the Hammanskraal Police College north of Pretoria.

The police did not deserve the attacks and antagonism which were often levelled against them, he said.

In the 12 months preceding May 31, 1990, 69 members of the force were killed in the line of duty, while another 28 had been forced to retire after becoming medically unfit due to duty-related incidents.

Injuries suffered in the normal course of police work claimed 3,518 victims in the ranks of the SAP and Municipal Police Force, said Mr de Klerk.

It was totally unacceptable that members of the force should become victims of calculated and cold-blooded attacks on them and their families.

"The government will not tolerate these attacks and will continue to fight them with all the might at our disposal," the state president said.

The SAP and their colleagues in the self-governing homelands represented the vanguard against attempts to destabilise the country.

"It is true that constitutional change invariably results in a measure of uncertainty and even instability in the short term, but what our policemen have to deal with goes beyond what one may reasonably expect.

"The incidence of crime prevalent in our society is unacceptable," said Mr de Klerk.

The government was committed to creating peace and stability in the country, but this aim was being jeopardised by the high incidence of serious crime. Political violence had an equally detrimental effect—not only on society at large, but also on the endeavours to negotiate a new and just constitutional dispensation.

There had been a decrease in security-related incidents of violence since April this year, but the incidence of such acts of violence was still unacceptably high. The government had done all it could to keep the police out of the political arena.

Several measures which might have given certain police actions a "political colour" had been changed, and there was no longer a justification for anyone to accuse the police of being an oppressive force.

Against the background of the high crime rate and political violence, the government had taken steps to enhance the ability of the police to effectively combat crime and violence.

These included expanding the SAP by 10,000 members over the next 12 months, improved remuneration and providing funds for more and better equipment.

Urging the South African public to support the SAP in their efforts to create a climate of peace and order, Mr de Klerk said: "They are doing an excellent job for which we thank and congratulate them."

"I seriously call on the country's various political groupings and their leaders to prevail on their members and supporters to behave with restraint towards the police and the public in general.

"South Africa needs an atmosphere of calm in which to proceed with the current political and constitutional process."

On their part, the police had a duty to make it possible for every citizen and political grouping in the country to take part in the constitutional process without fear or favour.

Every member of the force was expected at all times to act with constraint and discipline within the parameters of the law. "They are aware that their actions are subject to the constant scrutiny of the public and the judicial system of our country."

The SAP could count on the support of the government and, while it was not always possible to make their task easier, they should know that their loyalty and dedication was acknowledged and appreciated, Mr de Klerk said.

Police Reportedly Kill Youth at ANC Rally

MB3006150390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1501 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Johannesburg, June 30, SAPA—A youth was killed and two injured when a policeman fired a shot at a crowd at an ANC [African National Congress] rally in Alexandra Township north of Johannesburg on Saturday [30 June] afternoon, the Alexandra Civic Organisation [ACO] said.

The SA Police duty liaison officer referred inquiries to a Maj. Niewenhuys. She was not immediately available.

ACO Spokesman Mr. Obed Bapela said police entered the Alexandra stadium where ANC Secretary General Mr. Alfred Nzo was addressing the rally.

"They (the policemen) were mingling with the crowd and suddenly arrested a youth for no reason. They threw him into the back of a police van," said Mr. Bapela. A crowd ran up to the van to inquire what was happening and why the youth had been arrested.

"The captain in charge was telling us why the youth had been arrested when a black constable with him just lifted

his gun and shot at the crowd." Mr. Bapela said he and the rest of the crowd around the police vehicle had run to take cover.

The single shot allegedly killed the youth and injured two other people. All three were taken to the Alexandra Clinic, where the youth was certified dead on arrival, he said.

Alexandra Clinic Senior Sister Mapule said one youth had died on arrival at the clinic, but it was unclear where he came from or what the cause of death was. She said he was unaccompanied on his arrival.

Mr. Bapela said Mr. Nzo—part of the team due to hold negotiations with the SA Government—had also witnessed the shooting.

He is due to address a press conference on the matter at 5.30 pm on Saturday.

Claim Self Defense

*MB3006165990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1654 GMT 30 Jun 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, June 30, SAPA—SA Police [SAP] confirmed one person was shot dead by police in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg, on Saturday.

SAP Witwatersrand Liaison Officer Lt. Henriette Bester said several policemen were injured and a police vehicle extensively damaged in the incident. The incident took place outside a stadium in Alexandra where ANC Secretary General Mr. Alfred Nzo was addressing a rally.

She said nine plain clothes members of the security forces were present at an ANC rally in Alexandra. A policeman saw a man smoking dagga (marijuana) outside the stadium, told him it was an offence, and arrested him.

"The man resisted arrest and started shouting."

During the arrest about 1000 spectators came out of the stadium, climbed over fences, and threw bricks and stones at the police, Lt. Bester said.

"A group of these people tried to take the suspect out of police custody.

"One policeman, out of self-defence while his life was in danger, fired one shot, killing a 21-year-old attacker."

The whole incident took place outside the stadium and had nothing to do with the rally itself, she said. She said no other injuries were reported.

Reportage on ANC's Planned Work Stayaway

Journalist Group To Join

*MB2906124990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1057 GMT 29 Jun 90*

[Text] Johannesburg June 29 SAPA—The Association of Democratic Journalists (ADJ) has joined the ranks of those who support the call by the ANC [African National

Congress] and its affiliates to stay away from work on July 2 as part of the political offensive against the Inkatha Zulu movement of Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"There is an urgent need to demonstrate emphatically that there is a major crises in Natal, and that a serious attempt must be made to end the violence in the region," ADJ said in a statement on Friday [29 June].

ANC affiliates COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], UDF [United Democratic Front] and SAYCO [South African Youth Congress] on Thursday said the offensive—the "week of national action"—which included the stayaway, was aimed at forcing the government to pull Inkatha's teeth.

Among the demands linked to the offensive were for the kwaZulu Police to be disarmed and disbanded, the lifting of the state of emergency in Natal, the arrest and prosecution of Inkatha's alleged "warlords", and for guaranteed freedom of political activity.

Pan Africanist Congress-aligned organisations which oppose the ANC on fundamental issues have rejected the call to stay away from work on July 2, saying the protest action would aggravate Natal's war, not resolve the violent situation.

The ADJ pledged support for the stayaway despite the ANC alliance's view that journalists as well as health workers were not expected to participate.

AZAPO Criticizes Work Stayaway

*MB2906203990 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 29 Jun 90*

[Text] AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] has joined the list of organizations opposed to Monday's [2 July] stayaway over Natal violence, and, in another development, COSATU plans to brief management over the planned industrial strike. This report from Carmel Rickard:

[Rickard] AZAPO has condemned the stayaway, saying stayaways have been partly to blame for the more than 3,000 deaths in Natal. The organization has accused the ANC of seeking to fan emotional support for itself at the expense of other people's lives and expresses the fear that the stayaway will further aggravate the violence in the country.

Commenting on the stand of AZAPO, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], NACTU [National Council of Trade Unions], and others opposing the stayaway, ANC and COSATU officials say they still expect massive support for the stayaway. They said these organizations have opposed stayaways in the past but there has still been good support.

In another development, COSATU is to brief representatives of industry tomorrow in a bid to win, if not their support, then at least their understanding for Monday's stayaway.

Black Sash Supports Stayaway Call

*MB2906124690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1227 GMT 29 Jun 90*

[Text] Cape Town, June 29, SAPA—COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] call for a mass stayaway on July 2 and a week of mass action to focus attention on the crisis in Natal has received the support of the Black Sash national executive.

The black majority in South Africa has no means other than to withhold its labour to make the government respond to a situation that it regards as requiring urgent attention, the Black Sash said in a statement on Friday [29 June].

The organisation believed that what was happening in Natal would have "far-reaching and disastrous" consequences on the whole of South African society.

"We accept that government has recently increased the numbers of the SAP [South African Police] and SADF [South African Defense Force], but the killing fields of Natal require more than an extension of law enforcement.

"It requires all the resources that government can muster to attempt to restore a normal society," the Black Sash said.

The devastation in Natal required a commitment on all key players, including the government, to resolve the struggle for power so that the various political organisations could co-exist, the statement said.

Gqozo Says Ciskeians Free To Join

*MB2906171890 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 29 Jun 90*

[Text] Ciskei's military leader, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, says Ciskeians who wish to join the national stayaway on Monday [2 July] are free to do so. Gqozo has met with local ANC and COSATU leaders and he has agreed that Ciskeians who feel they have to support the call should be allowed to do so. He says the stayaway supporters must, however, inform their employers of their intentions so that suitable arrangements can be made at their workplaces. He has also appealed to employers for tolerance and understanding.

Business Chamber Urges 'Strong Stand'

*MB2906175790 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1545 GMT 29 Jun 90*

[Text] The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] has called for a strong stand by its members whose employees heed a call by COSATU to stay away from work on Monday [2 July]. The stayaway has been called by COSATU as a protest against the escalating level of violence in Natal townships. The stayaway call has the support of the ANC, the South African Youth Organization, and the UDF. Kevin Mayhill reports:

[Begin Mayhill recording] In its statement, SACOB called for a no-work, no-pay stand as it did not believe the action would help solve the problems of the area. It

said any disciplinary steps to be taken which arose from the stayaway should be done in terms of well-established company policy and procedures. The sensitivity of the situation should at all times be realized.

SACOB also called for compliance with the code of conduct issued by the South African Council of Churches and endorsed by the business community in Natal. [end recording]

AZAPO Criticizes Stayaway

*MB2906180490 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 29 Jun 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A call by the African National Congress, ANC, on its allies in South Africa for a stayaway from work on Monday [2 July] has strained the antiapartheid movement in South Africa at the seams. The action was intended as a protest against the violence in Natal Province between ANC supporters and the largely Zulu Inkatha movement of Chief Buthelezi, violence that has claimed more than 3,000 lives. But other antiapartheid organizations have come out against the stayaway, perhaps most strongly the Azanian People's Organization, AZAPO, which has condemned it in no uncertain terms.

On the line to Cape Town, Barney Mthombothe asked AZAPO's Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley why they had come out against it:

[Begin recording] [Moodley] Well, because in the first place stayaways have been in part responsible for the kind of internecine violence going on in Natal and in the country generally. And further, the ANC has not consulted with other organizations in calling for this stayaway, nor has it taken a decision to meet and present this to the community as a whole.

[Mthombothe] Would you have actually gone with it their way had you been consulted?

[Moodley] We would have had to look at the reasons for calling this kind of stayaway. We cannot fathom how such a stayaway is going to help in resolving the violence in Natal, specifically, and in the country generally. So, we would have wanted to hear how the ANC hopes to achieve this by calling a national stayaway.

[Mthombothe] Yeah, but, I mean, this is just an attempt to solve the problem. What is your alternative?

[Moodley] What we want is to get together with everybody concerned in order to work out a constructive, long-lasting solution to the question of internecine violence. We are saying to the ANC and the PAC: Let us get together and let us go into the areas where there are victims of violence. Let us help rebuild their homes; let us help provide clinical and medical care for them; let us provide them with defense; let us ensure that criminal elements will not be given the opportunity to conduct this kind of violence, and if we all do it together, we

think we can succeed. But to do it in this fashion, by calling a stayaway, without consultation, we don't think it is going to do anything, and again, they are calling for this stayaway in order to appeal to De Klerk to end the violence when it is De Klerk himself who is responsible for the violence. He and his government and the ANC have said this themselves.

[Mthombothe] What sort of advice are you giving to your followers? What should they do on Monday, for instance?

[Moodley] We are telling them that they must conduct themselves in an orderly fashion that we expect. If they want to go to work, and if it is safe to go to work, they should go to work. If it is unsafe, if there is going to be all kinds of problems on Monday, then surely they will have to take a decision to protect themselves, their families, their homes; all of those things have to be protected. [end recording]

Democratic Alliance Comments

MB2906192590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1856 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Johannesburg, June 29, SAPA—The Federal Independent Democratic Alliance [FIDA] on Friday [29 June] added its voice to the condemnation of COSATU's proposed July 2 stayaway which, it says, will threaten the jobs of thousands of workers.

FIDA President John Gogotya said in a statement: "This is just another example of COSATU's and the ANC's cynical use of workers to support their own political agenda which has nothing to do with the everyday problems which confront workers in the country."

Mr. Gogotya, who several years ago was one of the first claimed black leaders to offer to "negotiate" with government for a new political dispensation, said in an interview on Friday such negotiations between himself and government had continued.

"We formed a progressive alliance which met with Constitutional Minister Gerrit Viljoen and Deputy Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer on May 1, the day before government officials met the ANC delegation," he said.

The progressive alliance he mentioned included delegates from the Qwaqwa opposition party, Thebe-e-Ntshuk [black shield], the Basotho National Party which operates in the [Orange] Free State and the northern Cape, the United African Ministers Council with its headquarters in Pretoria and the Concerned Mayors Association led by Diepmeadow Mayor M.J. Khumalo.

Dr. Viljoen was in the process of arranging another meeting with this alliance, involving a full government delegation headed by President F.W. de Klerk, he said.

In terms of the stayaway, Mr. Gogotya commented on "COSATU's attack on Inkatha" as one of the reasons for the stayaway, saying: "This again is indicative of

COSATU's and the ANC's intolerance of other political groups in South Africa which will have to be consulted and included in any new political arrangement which is finally decided upon by all South Africans."

He welcomed the refusal by the PAC and NACTU to support the stayaway. "It is a lesson for COSATU who believe that they can unilaterally impose their demands on the people without consulting other mass based organisations which the people support."

FIDA, he said, called on all workers to ignore the stayaway in protest against COSATU's "arrogance."

"It is time," said Mr. Gogotya, "for workers to reject those organisations whose leadership always invoke the name of the people as an excuse to bulldoze their own agenda over the workers."

Vlok Criticizes Work Stayaway

MB3006152090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1518 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pretoria, June 30, SAPA—The SA Police, backed by the army, will be out in full force next week to ensure the safety of any person choosing to ignore the call by the ANC and affiliates for a national stayaway and protest action.

"Any person wishing to go to work should not be hindered," Minister of Law and Order Mr. Adriaan Vlok announced in a statement on Saturday [30 June] in Pretoria.

"I therefore wish to give the assurance to those wishing to go to work that the government will do all in its power to ensure their safety and that of their homes, families, and belongings.

"The police, backed by the defence force, will be out in full force next week to maintain law and order and to protect those wishing to go to work," the minister announced.

The ANC and COSATU have called for a national stayaway and protest action, starting on Monday, against violence in Natal.

According to Mr. Vlok, "the reasons given for, and the aims of the stayaway are also incorrect, unconvincing and unattainable."

"The government is not responsible for the violence in Natal," he maintained.

Mr. Vlok said it had "become clear that there is a real threat of serious confrontation with ensuing violence erupting between various parties and their supporters" during next week's planned protest actions.

"It, for instance, now appears that the ANC/COSATU/UDF alliance, who is responsible for organising the stayaway, will bring it in direct confrontation with the PAC, NACTU, Inkatha, AZAPO, and certain organisations who have called on their members to ignore the stayaway. "Incitement and intimidation of

innocent workers to obey the call for the stayaway have already started," Mr. Vlok claimed.

"This in itself could lead to renewed violence and bloodshed. Should this happen, the responsibility will surely rest with the organisers," the minister of law and order said. "Intimidation is a serious and abhorrent crime and is against the laws of the land. The government and the ANC have committed themselves during the Groote Schuur talks (in Cape Town in May) to eradicate it.

"Intimidation of any nature whatsoever will not be tolerated," Mr. Vlok stressed. "The hinderance and harrassment of workers and commuters through intimidation will therefore be met with stern action from the security forces."

Mr. Vlok said in view of the already outspoken opposition towards the planned stayaway, "it is obvious that it will not curb the violence in (Natal in) any way, but will indeed stimulate further confrontation and violence."

"This will only be to the detriment of all the people of Natal and South Africa as a whole. I want to reiterate my call that the time has come for all interested parties to stop dragging feet and come to the negotiation table."

Sisulu Assures Peaceful Stayaway

MB3006174990 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] The internal leader of the African National Congress, Mr. Walter Sisulu, says the stayaway planned for Monday [2 July] will be peaceful, and that there will be no intimidation.

Addressing the South African Tamil Federation in Johannesburg, he said the protest action would be to draw attention to the continued violence in Natal. He said those ANC members involved in the organizing of the stayaway had assured him that it would be peaceful.

Inkatha, Stayaway Supporters To Meet

MB3006191790 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1907 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Johannesburg, June 30, SAPA—Inkatha will meet with a COSATU-UDF-ANC delegation on the East Rand on Sunday [1 July] to discuss "looming violence" in the area related to Monday's national stayaway called by COSATU and the UDF and backed by the ANC.

Inkatha Transvaal governor Mr. Thamba Khoza said on Saturday two meetings had already been held behind closed doors. He said he would lead the Inkatha delegation, and ANC internal leadership core executive member Mr. C. Ntsibande would head the ANC delegation.

There had already been some indications of potential violence on the East Rand in the days leading up to Monday's stayaway, he said. Neither the UDF nor the ANC on the East Rand could be reached for comment.

Stayaway Called Major 'Blunder'

MB0107114590 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Jul 90 p 2

[By Political Correspondent David Breier]

[Text] This week's nation-wide stayaway called by the African National Congress alliance is threatening to turn into a major tactical blunder.

The ANC's "National Week of Action" was intended to isolate Inkatha—but so far it has had the opposite effect.

Instead, ANC forces have so far isolated only themselves. All other black political and union groupings have condemned the stayaway.

"This has been a major miscalculation by the ANC. The last thing they need to do is take risks which indicate a weak support base and bargaining position vis-a-vis Mr. de Klerk," said University of Cape Town political scientist Robert Schrire.

"This is really the time to consolidate support to convert the external glamour of the Mandela visits into solid constituency support. The last thing they need is dubious adventures." This showed two weaknesses in the ANC, said Professor Schrire.

"One is the arrogance of the ANC which led them to believe they could do it alone. They failed to consult other groups.

"Secondly their chosen strategy seemed unrelated to the task they were trying to achieve.

"There is a general feeling that given the state of the economy, this stayaway sets a rather unhappy precedent the country cannot afford, namely the huge loss of output.

"It has set a dangerous precedent for the future which could haunt the ANC, namely that every time there is a major political impasse, someone could call a work stoppage.

The stayaway was called by the ANC and its close allies COSATU, the United Democratic Front, and the SA Youth Congress (SAYCO).

It was aimed at breaking Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement which has long been locked in a bitter power struggle against the ANC forces in Natal in which thousands have died.

But the call for nation-wide worker stayaways have been rejected by all other black political forces and trade unions.

The Pan Africanist Congress which is emerging as the major rival to the ANC at national level, came out strongly against the stayaway, saying it would aggravate conflict. Instead the PAC offered to mediate between the ANC and Inkatha. The ANC rejected the offer.

The black consciousness movement AZAPO has also come out strongly against the stayaway. AZAPO publicity secretary Strini Moodley said the ANC had broken

an earlier agreement not to embark on mass action programmes such as boycotts or stayaways without consulting other organisations.

The Africanist trade union federation NACTU has also opposed the stayaway.

With Inkatha and its trade union organisation UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] obviously against the action week, the ANC/COSATU/UDF/SAYCO group, or Mass Democratic Movement as it is sometimes called, now stands alone.

Organised commerce has urged employers to adopt a "no work no pay" policy. This means in effect that the ANC alliance expects hundreds of thousands of workers to accept a dent in their pay packets to promote the ANC's power struggle against Inkatha in Natal.

While all parties have accepted an SA Council of Churches code of non-violence and non-intimidation for the week, confrontations between strikers and non-strikers has become a real danger.

Violence Feared During Stayaway

*MB0107074590 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 1 Jul 90*

[Text] There are fears that tomorrow's stayaway will lead to further violence in Natal. Carmel Rickard has a report on an attempt to prevent this from taking place:

[Begin Rickard recording] There is widespread concern that tomorrow's stayaway might lead to an escalation of violence in Natal. In an attempt to prevent this, clergy of many churches in Natal are to read the new code of conduct during their services today and urge their members to adhere to its principles tomorrow. The code, drafted by the South African Council of Churches and endorsed by all the major groups involved in the violence [as heard], agrees that there must be freedom of choice for individuals whether to participate in the stayaway or associated rallies and marches.

Meanwhile, the head of the police in the region, Major General Johan van Niekerk, says the police have had many requests for protection tomorrow, and that there will be a strong security force presence at key points like railway stations and bus and taxi ranks. [end recording]

Inkatha Supporters Hold Rally

*MB0107164190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1628 GMT 1 Jul 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA—Inkatha supporters staged an anti-stayaway rally in Soweto on Sunday and urged hostel dwellers to defy the ANC [African National Congress]-backed call for a nationwide strike on Monday.

An eyewitness told SAPA more than 5,000 Inkatha supporters armed with guns, axes, knives, and sticks

arrived by train at a Soweto railway station and then marched to Merafe Hostel, where they held an impromptu rally.

They allegedly threatened local residents on their route to defy the stayaway and go to work on Monday.

A Soweto police spokesman confirmed the incident, but said only 150 Inkatha members had participated in the march and rally. He said police arrived at the scene as the Inkatha members were leaving, but their leaders were nonetheless warned not to cause trouble. Police remained at Merafe Hostel to monitor developments.

Police, Defense Force on 'Standby'

*MB0207062690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0604 GMT 2 Jul 90*

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA—The police and the Defence Force have been put on standby in anticipation of a nation-wide stayaway on Monday organised by the ANC, UDF, and COSATU, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has warned the organisers that intimidation will not be tolerated. He said the police and the Defence Force were ready to protect workers who did not want to heed the stayaway call.

The South African Chamber of Business and the employers organisation, SACCOLA [South African Consultative Committee on Labor Affairs], said employers had indicated that they would adopt a "no work, no pay" policy and that disciplinary action would be taken against absentees.

It is feared that the stayaway action in Natal will lead to renewed tension between Inkatha and the ANC. Inkatha is against the action and the organisation has asked its supporters to remain calm if they are intimidated.

The organisers have demanded that the state of emergency be lifted in Natal and that the KwaZulu Police force be disbanded.

From Durban it was reported that trains travelling from black areas were only half full. The majority of bus drivers employed by the KwaZulu Transport Services in the Pietermaritzburg area had not arrived for work and the "green-line" service was not operating in Durban. The blue-line service was functioning normally.

"The majority of PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus drivers in Soweto had arrived for work. Passengers were originally reluctant to use the service, but the buses had been running noticeably fuller since then.

Stayaway Observed in Durban

MB0207081690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0805 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Durban July 2 SAPA—Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce was assessing the extent and effects of the stayaway on Monday [2 July] morning—but first reports suggested it could have kept between 40 and 60 per cent of the workforce from reporting for duties.

The Urban Transport Management Board chairman, Mr Marshall Cuthbert, said nearly all the bus drivers had turned up on time and about 60 per cent of the usual number of black commuters had been transported into other Durban city area. PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] said their staff attendance was about 90 per cent—but that, in the early hours of Monday, only 15 to 20 per cent of the normal passengers had used the transport.

A Spoornet [Railnet] spokesperson said there had been a stayaway of between 10 to 90 per cent in the Natal region. Only about 50 per cent of passengers had used their service.

Further on Participation in Stayaway

MB0207082190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0813 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA—Only between 10 and 15 per cent of the normal passenger quota were commuting on trains in the southern Transvaal on Monday [2 July] morning, the first day of the COSATU-coordinated nation-wide stayaway. A Spoornet [Railnet] spokesman said there was "definitely not more than 15 percent" of the normal passenger load on local trains this morning.

The southern Transvaal region incorporates the vital PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] industrial area—and Soweto, home to thousands of workers who commute to businesses in Johannesburg every day. The Congress of South African Trade Unions, backed by the African National Congress says the week-long action, which will include a work stayaway and other forms of protest, is aimed at focussing attention on the violence in Natal.

Various other bodies, including the Pan-Africanist Congress the Azanian People's Organization, the business sector and Inkatha have condemned the planned stayaway because, they say it will only encourage violence.

The SAP liaison officer in Pretoria, Lt. Ina Barkhuizen, said on Monday morning that police in Mamelodi, near Pretoria were transporting commuters stranded without transport, to work. She said they had not yet received any stayaway-related unrest reports.

30 June Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB3006143090

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Black Youths Need Education—"Here we are, right in the middle of the year, and the only thing that can be guaranteed is that another year of education is lost," and with it, further loss of respect for parents, teachers and authority of any kind, observes Joe Latakgomo in his "Write On!" column on page 10 of the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 30 June. "But then, we have what we deserve in the townships, don't we? We have been paralysed into inertia by fear." "Of course there are problems in our education system. Of course Bantu Education was a curse on our nation. But helping it along, with its architect Dr. Verwoerd smiling in his grave, is hardly any way to build a new nation. There have been lone voices in the wilderness from political leadership saying to the youth: get an education." "But alas, too few."

CAPE TIMES

Time for Realism in Sanctions Debate—"It is time for more realism in the sanctions debate," asserts the Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 28 June in a page 4 editorial. Whether the EC decision was a victory for the government or the ANC "is not the central issue. Sanctions will be lifted at some stage." "Until then, the ANC can be expected to use sanctions as a bargaining lever. When, however, sanctions do go, as they inevitably will, the lack of confidence in the economy will remain a major problem," as Dr van zyl Slabbert pointed out at a recent IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] conference. If investors stay away, "South Africa's serious economic problems will continue to worsen. The focus, along with negotiations, should now be on how to restore that confidence so that South Africa can have a real chance of addressing the gross inequality in our society. Worse still, as Dr Slabbert said, one of the major negative consequences of the sanctions debate is that it diverts attention and energy towards external pressures for change, and elevates them to being prime movers for domestic transition. This was not only false, but acted as a paralysis on domestic initiatives."

* Afrikaner Organization Furthers Racial Harmony

90AF0198A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
5 May 90 p 9

[Report on interview with Annemarie Nutt, president of Kontak, by Elsa Kruger in "Under Four Eyes" column: "Kontak Leader Wants 'Ubuntu' in the Country;" "Organization Strives for a Reservoir of Goodwill;" "Equality, yet Everyone Remains What He Is." First paragraph is BEELD introduction; second paragraph is a highlighted quote by the speaker]

[Text] One finger cannot pick up a seed of grain. Everyone must work together to achieve the best for this country, believes Annemarie Nutt, president of the organization Kontak [Contact]. In the new climate of hope, change, and uncertainty, Kontak is offering a seminar

next week in which South Africans will have the opportunity to express their fears—and their hope—and to concentrate on the things and values of common interest to everyone and on which something good can be built for the future.

"We believe that within the national borders, even though we have equal status, everyone should remain what he is, and he must have the freedom and opportunity to practice what he believes and to live the way he wants to according to his own preferences, taking into account other people's preferences. For freedom is always limited by the rights of others."

"We in Kontak [Contact] see South Africa more as a mixed salad than as a casserole. Every ingredient, be it tomatoes, cucumbers, chili—sweet or hot!—or lettuce leaves, each one still retains its own character. Each contributes to the total taste, but does not lose its identity.

"Each is limited, however, by the salad bowl which is South Africa."

In that manner Annemarie Nutt explains it. And, in that manner, she also put it in a letter to Dr. Andries Treurnicht.

The latter more or less accused her movement of wanting to make a real casserole of South Africa.

"Besides no discrimination, Kontak's second objective is to recognize and respect the identity, individual culture, and religion of each person. We do not wish to turn everybody into uniform, homogeneous people, for this is exactly what makes South Africa so interesting - the differences.

"People are affectionate toward what is their own, be it language or ritual. We do not want at all to chisel at that or smooth it off. We recognize it, but we believe that all those various cultures must learn to get on with each other. We do that by learning about it.

"The American idea of a melting pot, in which everything is thrown into a large pot and cooked, and in the end furnishes a delicious seasoned stew or casserole, is not how we see the South African framework.

"We believe that within the national borders, even though we have equal status, everyone should remain what he is, and he must have the freedom and the opportunity to practice what he believes and to live the way he wants to according to his own preferences, taking into account other people's preferences. For freedom is always limited by the rights of others."

The movement has branches all over the country, and this week the 28th branch was established in Vryburg. "It won't be easy. We find that our members in the more conservative areas have a difficult time. It requires quite a lot of courage to step entirely out of your group context and to move in a new terrain, even in a no-mans land.

This is also true for blacks and coloreds. There is intimidation from both sides—from the rightist white

side and from the leftist black side. Thus it takes much courage from both sides to break off those dividing lines.

"There is a political current which is aware of the realities, and its solution is to bring everyone into the system, because it is unjust to confer an inferior status on some people.

"Then there are those who come with the other solution, namely complete separation. They cannot imagine equal participation in structures and in facilities or equal citizenship. From their ranks we are being opposed, for they believe we are in the process of watering down the identity of Afrikaners."

Black women are experiencing their own special problems by being members of Kontak. It is not at all acceptable in radical circles, and, especially at the beginning, women were hooted at and harassed, for "surely it is not necessary to mix with whites."

"We find, however, that there is now a tremendous, and growing interest among black women. We have branches which are predominantly black. But they think now that we have created expectations which cannot be completely met, for there are so few white members.

"The tables are turned. White women are now being intimidated into not joining, due to the political situation.

"Naturally, numbers in South Africa are such that blacks prevail, and one should not feel bad if there are more black than white members. But currently the black members do feel disappointed.

"The argument that white women are now much more active economically does not hold up completely. It is true that many more women work today, but black women are also all economically active, and they still make great efforts to attend meetings.

"Black women want contact with Afrikaners especially, for it is naturally true that the negotiations for the future will take place primarily between Afrikaners and blacks. Thus the blacks want to learn to know the Afrikaners."

Then there is the noninvolvement of the modern white South African woman.

"Compared to the black women, there is less involvement on the part of the Afrikaans woman. There is practically no black woman who does not belong to an organization, even if it is just the Burial Society, of which she attends meetings with painstaking discipline. Most black women belong to an average of three or four organizations, and each woman does something which is community-oriented.

"The black woman is, socially and politically, coming more and more into the foreground. She is truly the backbone of the black community. What she is capable of doing, and also what she returns to her community, is unbelievable."

Unfortunately, these women, who only want to achieve a better future for their children, often find themselves in an untenable position, having to look continually over their shoulders to see who is watching them in case they do not fit into the "pattern" or the "struggle."

"I just hope that the political discussion will get started. I fear, however, that it won't eliminate intimidation. I think we are facing a few turbulent, stormy years. But I am very optimistic.

"From what I have seen in Kontak, the basic goodwill is present. I have always referred to a reservoir of goodwill, a well which simply must be drilled correctly. In some places we have already drilled correctly, and we have not yet really seen the big gusher or vein, but it is certainly there.

"There is a very interesting black word, 'Ubuntu,' which indicates a concept of sympathy in the black community. For his humanity, a person is dependent on the community around him. This connects very appropriately with the second commandment, that you must love your neighbors as yourself. You acquire your value as a human being in your interaction with people around you.

"If only instead of the severe face of apartheid, we had known Ubuntu earlier on"

She is strongly in favor of women making a greater contribution to politics. "Due to the nature of woman, the fact that she brings up children and takes care of a man and a home, she is attuned to people. Men are more attuned to ideas, programs, while women do that too, but they always have an image of how people are influenced by problems—and by the solutions. With her very practical tendency, she has the additional ingenuity to look how things will influence people in their everyday life—she gives a new dimension to problems and solutions.

"It is very important for the future—be it at the local or national political level. It complements the man's aptitudes."

She was never actively involved in politics herself, but always had a lively interest in it.

"I became interested in 1948, when I was in high school and every day I rode to Cape Town on the train. Together with us in the compartment there was always a colored woman who worked in Cape Town—a very fine person. When the legislation came about that there were to be separate trains—one of the first things the government did—I told my mother: 'But how can one push back this highly educated woman to second or third class?'"

"A special part of the train was actually isolated for those who wanted to ride first class, but I still felt that she was being robbed of her human worth by being forced to ride without a choice.

"From that time onward I had great interest in the political development, although I did not do much."

Her involvement in Kontak finally gave her something "to do."

Initially it started as a movement or, rather, an organization, she clarifies. "At the beginning it was hardly more than an information organization, for people knew so little about each other. We did pioneer work in the social area as well as in the information area.

"When you start talking to people, and woman naturally talk about their families, then needs are being identified. We started to pay attention to those needs.

"We became involved in sociopolitical matters, but we never became active in the political area, and we never chose one political group over another, for our task is merely one of facilitating discussions over all boundaries.

"Right from the start we were open to anyone. You can't operate such a movement if then you want to discriminate against black or brown or white or pink. For example, a few years ago a handful of men asked if they could join! We reflected deeply, for we had already set up the culture of the movement as a women's culture, but we decided that if we were to strictly follow our objectives of not allowing discrimination, we must include men—hence we acquired male members."

The current revival of interest in Kontak is due to the weakening of the inflexibility of apartheid, she believes. "The state president has opened many doors. There seems to be greater optimism among all people, and people move about more freely; there is greater awareness in the average person that he must get to know those 'other' people.

"Our new constitution will stand or fall on whether people believe in it or not. You will only believe in it if you trust your fellow citizen. That mutual trust must be cultivated and cherished at the grass-roots level.

"Kontak is today, after 14 years, more relevant than ever. We must learn to get away from stereotypes. When the change comes about, we will be very rapidly thrown into the situation in which we must /adapt or die/ [in English]."

That is also the reason why the seminar has been planned for the coming weekend. People have a thirst for knowledge about the new South Africa.

"They want to listen. We have an open door which did not use to be there, and everyone wants a recipe for the road ahead, something no one can give, since circumstances change so rapidly from day to day.

"There are so many things which now seem possible to us. Something we all have to work on in order to form a nation. We must develop common loyalties toward South Africa, otherwise a new constitution will not work. And there is already a shared loyalty—all of us identify with the South African soil.

"But there is great fear—not only in white ranks, but also in blacks. People wonder how it will work, what will they have to sacrifice?"

"We believe that if those fears, which are very real, are discussed, while concentrating on the shared values, things we have in common, that then we will get away from damaging concepts, and arrive at a nation of civility. For, if we do not build a nation in South Africa, we will continually be at loggerheads with each other."

No one can accuse Anniemarie Nutts of not being involved. Until last year she still had her own Voortrekker pan, but she believes she is too old now to go into the field with a bunch of mischievous fellows—four sons!

She also serves in the Council of Population Development and is a trustee of the University of Venda.

As a former science teacher, she is also deeply involved in a Kontak project to become involved in education at the preschool level to teach children, with an almost revolutionary new approach, to think, to investigate their world, and to express the knowledge they acquire. This also means that teachers at the preschool level must be completely retrained in the so-called Matal method. In this, Kontak and the Union of Jewish teachers are cooperating.

Zambia

Further Coverage on Closing of Lusaka University

MB2906154490 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 29 Jun 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After almost a week of violence in Zambia, following last week's steep increase in the price of maize meal, the authorities have moved against the students at Lusaka University. During the rioting and looting in Lusaka it was apparently students who led overt demands for the resignation of President Kaunda and for a multiparty state. The president ignored those demands, warned of tough action against thuggery, but promised to set a date for the multiparty referendum.

Today the university campus has been closed down and students arrested or told to pack up and go home. From Lusaka, John Mokhele reports:

[Begin Mokhele recording] The students were told to start moving early this morning, soon after breakfast. Today, however, the university campus in Lusaka resembled a massive refugee camp, with students outside the campus premises clinging on to their bundles of bags and suitcases. Armed paramilitary police and Zambia Army troops could be seen all over the place. They had lined most of the road which lies parallel to the campus' parameters but, by mid this afternoon, it was apparent that the evacuation of the students who had been ordered to leave the campus by 1600 [1400 GMT] Zambian time today would be peaceful.

Nevertheless, the students were adamant and could be heard shouting antigovernment slogans. Early yesterday, they had planted all along the wire fence of the campus virulent antigovernment posters and banners. Today all of them had been removed.

But transporting the students to their various destinations will be a difficult task. The government's deadline of 1600 will equally be impossible to accomplish and many of those unable to travel have already set up camp outside the campus grounds. The university administration, in its attempt to move the students quickly, has hired long-distance buses from the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mining Company.

The general mood, meanwhile, was one of defiance. Despite the students' willingness to leave the campus, many of them said it was unfortunate that they had been ordered to leave now when end-of-year examinations were scheduled to commence on 16 July. The university is expected to reopen on 15 July. By late this afternoon a statement detailing the reasons for the closure was being awaited from State House in Lusaka. [end recording]

Student Allegedly Shot

MB2906143790 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] According to a report from Lusaka, a student was allegedly shot dead and several others wounded after police and troops clamped down on the University of Zambia after fighting between police and students.

Thirty people have already died in antigovernment protests against a sharp increase in the price of corn, which is the country's staple food. At least 27 students have been arrested. Thousands of students have been forced off the campus with their possessions and police have confirmed that the campus has been cordoned off. This step follows President Kenneth Kaunda's statement yesterday, in a concession to the protesters, that he would today announce the date for a referendum on a multiparty democracy.

Kaunda Announces Referendum To Be Held 27 Oct

MB2906182690 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] The date of 27 October this year has been set aside as the date for the national referendum to decide whether Zambia should go multiparty or remain under the one-party participatory democracy.

President Kaunda disclosed that date when he arrived in Ndola this afternoon, where he is scheduled to open the Zambia International Trade Fair tomorrow. He expressed the hope that Zambians will vote wisely in the forthcoming referendum by continuing with the one-party state instead of a multiparty system, which brings chaos. Comrade Kaunda warned that after 17 October [date as heard] he will not tolerate any calls for multipartyism.

The president was later taken to tour some [word indistinct] stands at the fairgrounds and will tour more stands tomorrow before opening the fair at 1400.

President Kaunda has meanwhile disclosed that 34 University of Zambia students are being held in connection with the recent rioting in Lusaka. Comrade Kaunda made the disclosure when he arrived in Ndola this afternoon, where he is scheduled to open the Zambia International Trade Fair tomorrow. The president said among the students being held is one female.

Reportage of 30 June Attempted Coup, Aftermath

Officer Denies Report of Coup

EA3006095390 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0527 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] (?All) peace-loving Zambians: I am a senior officer, command headquarters. I have come here to cancel all the announcements that have been made on this media regarding a takeover of this country by the Army. That is not true and we should forget it and

continue with our normal life. A senior government spokesman is coming to the studio to address the nation.

In the meantime, remain where you are, do not attempt to destroy whatever is in the cities or elsewhere as the forces who are guarding (these places) might arrest you or shoot you. At the moment, the government is still in force and there is no military, we military personnel ruling this country. [sentence as heard] I repeat, the country has not been taken over by military. All that you were hearing, all the fabrications, it was a lie made up by a confused person. A senior government spokesman will be coming to address the nation. Thank you.

Coup 'Put Down'

MB3006062690 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Latest reports from Zambia say an attempted coup there has been put down. The Zambian army lieutenant who announced the coup on state radio has been captured by fellow soldiers.

SAPA reports the lieutenant, who identified himself as Mwamba Luchembe, was escorted from Radio Zambia's studios on the outskirts of the capital about 90 minutes after he started broadcasting about the downfall of President Kenneth Kaunda's government.

National Radio Denies Coup

AB3006063690 Paris AFP in English 0609 GMT
30 Jun 90

[Text] Lusaka, June 30 (AFP)—Zambian National Radio on Saturday broadcast a communique denying that the army had seized power and saying the government would be making a statement later.

The communique, read out by an unidentified man shortly after 7:00 a.m. (0500 GMT), said: "The announcement made earlier that there is a coup in the country is not true. Everyone should remain calm and stay where you are until the situation is brought back to normal."

It warned that anyone seen moving about "will be arrested or shot" and added that "a government spokesman will be making a statement later." During the night an army spokesman announced on local radio that Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda had been overthrown by the army.

The spokesman, the apparent coup leader, identified himself as Lieutenant-Colonel Mwamba Luchembe in the army's signal corps. The radio message, which was repeated every 10 minutes, said Zambia was under army rule.

'Total Lies'

EA3006100990 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0640 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] [Announcer] Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation—This is Radio Two broadcasting from Lusaka. Here is a senior military spokesman for more information:

[Military spokesman] Once again, good morning, countrymen. I am a senior officer from Army headquarters who addressed you earlier on. I am addressing you again. I want again to remind you that the military have not taken over this country and whatever you heard earlier on that the military has taken over this country with effect from three in the morning were total lies. Nothing of such has taken place.

The government is still in control and the army is still where it is, in the barracks. Now, the senior government official will be coming soon to address the nation to confirm what I am saying. Let me also once again assure that we are in total control. The mass media is under control. There is nobody anywhere who is under control of this apart from the nation. [sentence as heard] So please, any time, the government spokesman will be coming to address the nation. Thank you.

Heavy Firing Heard in Lusaka

MB3006075490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Coup reports from Zambia began this morning when the national radio station broadcasted an announcement from an unknown army officer saying that the Army had taken control. The broadcasts continued for several hours. Then another official went on the radio to say there wasn't a coup. The BBC's Mike Wooldridge reports.

[Begin Wooldridge recording] One of the other aspects of the coup announcement is that it was able to continue to be given at regular intervals over Radio Zambia's airwaves for around three hours before the Army moved in to arrest Lieutenant Luchembe. During this time when the overnight curfew was in force, there was very little movement to be seen on the streets of central Lusaka, [word indistinct] to support the notion that there was a coup or that it was being put down. However, now it's reported that heavy firing has been heard in the past few minutes in the vicinity of State House and earlier there was shooting reported around the building in which the radio station is housed. [end recording]

The BBC Zambian correspondent, Julian Borger, went to Lusaka's Radio and Television Center after the announcement of the apparent coup. This is what he found there.

[Begin Borger recording] Troops are now (covering) in force, surround Lusaka's mass media complex, and a heavy machinegun has been positioned at the gates. Soldiers stationed at the entrance confiscated the keys to

my car as I arrived, and escorted me to see officers inside the complex. They said the situation was under control and all was normal. One young soldier, a lieutenant, appeared to be under arrest, but managed to break away to talk to me saying: I wanted to take over the government, but Kaunda's puppets are stopping me. He was then told by his captives not to talk to anyone and was marched off. [end recording]

Troops Cheered Coup Attempt

AB3006092790 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 30 Jun 90

[From the "Saturdays Only" program, hosted by Robin White]

[Text] [White] Now we are going to the latest news from Lusaka, in Zambia, where a lone lieutenant went on the radio this morning to explain that there had been a coup. He was evicted. On the line, hopefully from Lusaka now, is Julian Borger. Julian, can you hear me?

[Borger] Yes, I can Robin.

[White] Okay! What is the latest news?

[Borger] Well, what we heard just a few minutes ago puts an entirely different complexion on what we heard up till now. We have been talking to a resident of one of the townships here, Musindere. He said that at three o'clock this morning, that is half an hour before this lieutenant, who appeared on the radio, said the coup was started, a truckload of troops was going round the township using a loudhailer and crying: We have a new president; we have a new government, and the new government is not President Kaunda anymore. And the crowd came out onto the streets and cheered these soldiers. So, that puts an entirely different complexion. It looks as though it may not have been just one man.

[White] How many troops did you say were going round this township?

[Borger] This eyewitness talked about a truckload, perhaps 20.

[White] And what is going on in the street at the moment as you look outside?

[Borger] [no reply]

[White] Hello, can you hear me?

[Borger] [Words indistinct] in the township, and everything is quiet at the moment. It looks like a normal day; it looks like it is all over. People are queuing up outside the bank in the center of town, because, of course, they have not been able to get hold of money over the past few days of unrest. And in the township, people are waiting for buses to get into town, but they are not coming. We stopped at one place where a lot of people were waiting, and they said: We hear it is all over; we just want to go into town and go about our business, but there are no buses.

[White] So do you think the story has more to run?

[Borger] I think so. This is a new development which makes it look as though it was not just one deranged individual, but there were other troops involved; and certainly the reaction of (?bitter) crowds of people who had come out in the central area of Lusaka and cheered when the announcement that there had been an army takeover was made, will give the government of President Kaunda great cause of concern.

[White] Why should they cheer when only yesterday, President Kaunda was promising a referendum on the subject of a multiparty state?

[Borger] Well, maybe that in the towns, in particular, their little faith that this referendum will reflect their point of view which may be very different from the point of view of the majority people in the rural areas who may back it and may respond to referendum in the way [words indistinct] by the party.

Kaunda Still in Power; Lusaka Quiet

AB3006080390 Paris AFP in English 0800 GMT
30 Jun 90

[Text] Lusaka, June 30 (AFP)—An attempt to overthrow Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Saturday appeared to have failed, with a senior government official appearing on television to blame "an undisciplined soldier" for the early morning coup announcement on national radio. There were, however, reports of firing near State House, Mr. Kaunda's official residence, although he is reportedly not in Lusaka.

The secretary-general of Mr. Kaunda's ruling United National Independence Party, Grey Zulu, said on television that the soldier who had made the coup announcement in the early hours had been "arrested and taken away. He has no friends and support from anyone."

He appealed to everyone to carry on as normal and report for work.

"President Kaunda continues leading the country and will this morning officially open our international trade fair in Ndola," in the Copperbelt north of Lusaka, Mr. Zulu said.

The road to the radio and television station was sealed by soldiers and military helicopters were circling above. The city itself was reported to be quiet again after people had taken to the streets chanting anti-Kaunda slogans.

For three hours during the night national radio broadcast a message that the army had seized power at 3:00 a.m. [0100 GMT] following riots earlier this week over food price increases. The message was read out by a young officer in the army signals corps who identified himself as Lieutenant-Colonel Mwamba Luchembe.

But just after 7:00 a.m. (0500 GMT), another unidentified voice read out a brief statement denying that the government had been toppled and warning people to

stay inside. It said anyone moving about would be "arrested or shot" and promised a statement by a government spokesman later.

Up to 45 people are reported to have died in rioting which flared on Monday [25 Jun] over a doubling in the price of maize-meal, the country's staple. The university of Zambia was closed on Friday and students sent home as they threatened to renew protests calling for President Kaunda to step down.

After arriving Ndola on Friday, President Kaunda announced a referendum for October on a return to multi-party politics in Zambia.

Official Announcement on Coup

MB3006085290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0803 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Official Government announcement on attempted coup—read by Party Secretary General Grey Zulu]

[Text] Countrymen, good morning. Some of you who have been listening to the broadcast this morning, must have listened to the broadcast by Lieutenant Mwamba Luchembe that the Army has taken over the government. I would like to assure you that that was the work of one indisciplined soldier. He has no friends or supporters in what he announced.

Everything in Lusaka, Copperbelt, and in the entire country is peaceful. I would like, therefore, to appeal to every citizen and residents alike to carry on their normal work as they have been doing in the past. The leadership is intact, the president is continuing with his program. This afternoon he will be opening an agricultural show, a trade fair, he will be opening a trade fair in Ndola.

There is no cause for panic. I realize that many of you were worried when you learned about this broadcast. And I have come here to the studio in order to assure you that all the leaders are there in their homes, and since this morning when the announcement was made not a single life has been lost which ensures you, or assures everyone else that this was the work of one indisciplined soldier.

Please continue with your work and don't listen to stories. I know that a lot of rumors may be flying around now. Take it from me, everything is peaceful and if there is any need for us to inform the nation we shall do so again. Otherwise everything is normal. I believe I have made this point very clear. Thanks very much.

Kaunda Comments on Coup Plot

MB3006155090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1307 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Speech by President Kenneth Kaunda at the International Trade Fair in Ndola—live]

[Text] Comrades in the leadership of the party and government, your excellencies, all participants [words indistinct] brothers and sisters, comrades and friends: I

am grateful to you, comrade chairman, and through you to all directors of the Zambia International Trade Fair, who have given me [word indistinct] opportunity to [word indistinct] this pleasant duty of officially opening this 26th International Trade Fair.

As I had said in Lusaka and [words indistinct] on several occasions, international trade fairs are important in that they provide a shop window through which manufacturers exhibit their products, promote business, earn money, and also enable businessmen to interact and exchange information on [words indistinct] trade fairs are also important to the public in general [words indistinct] political and economic relations are (?tremendous). In all these aspects, this trade fair is [words indistinct] (?important) and this, for us in Zambia, this 1990 International Trade Fair is of special significance not only because it marks the beginning of our independence, (?the scene of our) jubilee celebrations, but also [words indistinct] at a time when the world is witnessing epoch-making events both in Eastern Europe and in our region. These events pose for our countries, especially businessmen and investors, challenges and opportunities which must be taken full advantage of.

Comrade Chairman: I have already visited most of the pavilions. As I moved around from one stand to another, I was impressed by both the quality and variety of goods that have been exhibited. Clearly, we are advancing all the time. It is the variety and quality of the goods that must encourage us to trade among ourselves. In doing so, I am convinced [words indistinct] no one country can boast of being 100 percent self-sufficient. Apart from the natural limiting factors, there are technological factors [word indistinct] man has therefore from the [words indistinct], from time immemorial, found the need to exchange goods with those of others.

(?In fact), for any [words indistinct] is compelling many countries to find (?stock) markets for their goods. It is the driving force behind all [words indistinct] today, Zambia has trading partners in many parts of the world. In the past, Zambia's main export was copper. In fact, 80 percent of our foreign exchange was earned through the export of copper and other metals. Back at home, copper's contribution to the GDP was as high as (?15) percent.

Our reliance on copper continued until we realized [words indistinct] copper [words indistinct] in the mid-seventies and this reduced her capacity to earn hard currency [word indistinct] well known [words indistinct] comrade chairman: In order to redress the situation, the party and its government, as my able colleague and comrade, minister of commerce and [word indistinct] communications has just pointed out, embarked on a diversifying program with emphasis on the promotion of nontraditional exports. (?Today), Zambia's exports of goods are encouraging.

In 1988, the country earned a total of \$96.1 million [words indistinct] exports of nontraditional goods, which was \$124 million in 1989 and, for the first four months

of this year, Zambia has already earned approximately \$46 million. This [words indistinct] (?consumers) [words indistinct] \$160 million. However, all industrialists (?today face) stiff competition in the sub-region [words indistinct] our goods and charge more competitive prices [words indistinct] price ourselves out of the market. In this regard, it is absolutely necessary also to improve the quality of public goods which, I must say, is an important element in [word indistinct] any market.

Comrade Chairman: The PTA [Preferential Trade Area] has enlarged [words indistinct] and an important economic (?region), where many members are taking advantage of this excellent opportunity the PTA opened [words indistinct] using the local currencies as the means for transactions that facilitate the importation of goods without using all the hard currency that is currently in short supply. Our (?customs) [word indistinct] they have also [word indistinct] border [words indistinct] within the region.

Therefore, foreign investors and indeed our own local investors and businessmen do not charge the potential [words indistinct] of one country, but by the PTA area as a whole. Admittedly, many countries in the subregion are poor, but each one of us is working very hard to improve the lot of our people. In Zambia, measures have been taken to create an enabling environment for both industry and (?trade). The new investment code will be ready this year. The new code offers incentives for the [words indistinct] it will, therefore, offer great challenges to [word indistinct] the other measures, such as [word indistinct] to control prices [words indistinct] are all intended to revamp our economy and also make our exports more competitive. Today, liberalization, competition, [words indistinct] economy which [word indistinct] encouraging competition, will help us resolve some of the current economic (?problems) [words indistinct] economic measures [words indistinct] are certainly the right ones. Today, my (?other colleagues) [words indistinct] have referred to the fact that they are fully supported by donors and the international community. (?They) [words indistinct] with confidence [words indistinct] own people's security in the prospects of our economic revival.

Comrade Chairman: I must thank the various governments, donors, and [word indistinct] organizations for all the support they continue to extend to us. [applause] [Words indistinct] this support and appreciation [words indistinct] measures that we have ourselves introduced.

Comrade Chairman: We know economic recovery is both long and difficult. The various measures that the party and its government have taken will not bring (?change) overnight. It will take some time before results and [word indistinct] are realized and appreciated. In the meantime, all of us must be (?precise) and work harder (?in the region). The signals that are filtering through give new hope and (?trust) in the economic future of our country.

Comrade Chairman: As you will probably be aware, I have just completed my visits to the provinces to officially open provincial party conferences. This year, I decided to travel by road to all the provinces. This gave me an opportunity to meet the people, to [words indistinct] and learn of the problems our people are facing, particularly in view of present economic difficulties.

It has been a wonderful [words indistinct] one thing came through vividly: the spirit of [word indistinct] of our people and their desire for continued peace and stability in the country. (?With the liberalization) of the economy, the people in rural areas are feeling the full impact of those measures through increased prices and transport costs because their supplies originate from [words indistinct] but it seems the rural areas and the people there are the (?basis) and the foundation of the country's economic future and progress. It is in this regard that [word indistinct] have involved the people at grassroot levels are important [words indistinct] like, one, village [words indistinct]; two, [word indistinct] development organizations [words indistinct]; three, Development Aid from People to People, DAPP; four, [words indistinct] five, [name indistinct] and other black American agencies; six, Young Women's Christian Association, YWCA; seven, Young Men's Christian Association, YMCA; eight, [words indistinct] and other (?corporate) organizations; nine, Copper Mine Enterprise.

[Words indistinct] donor agencies such as: one, NORAD [Norwegian Development Agency]; two, SIDA [Swedish International Development Aid] (?from Sweden); three, [word indistinct] Canada; four, [name indistinct]; five, DANIDA [Danish International Agency] [words indistinct] and indeed other governmental and nongovernmental agencies [words indistinct] all these have an important role to play.

Those (?aid) agencies (?cannot do everything). They must be supported and work with the local leadership at [word indistinct] (?banks), and [word indistinct] level. They must indeed also work and [word indistinct] closely with district and provincial government agencies [words indistinct] provide vital [word indistinct] and support for the [word indistinct] industry. They are now known all over the country and their impact (?has been) [words indistinct]. The [words indistinct] over 1,500 village industrial units. Some of these units, though small, are earning the owners and [word indistinct] between 800 and 1,500 kwacha per day. The scheme is becoming extremely [word indistinct] SIDA, on the other hand, has more than (?96) industrial units. Some of these [words indistinct] (?big) industry. Because of [words indistinct] economy and the role they play in (?implementing) development, it is imperative to us [words indistinct] 100 million kwacha was given by [name indistinct] and SIDA as a government grant.

Much more (?will) be allocated to them in 1991 [words indistinct] put up by the two organizations are impressive and they are definitely an improvement on what was agreed [word indistinct] last year.

Coinarde Chairman: [Words indistinct] our economic planners and will [words indistinct] this great responsibility of implementing and monitoring our development plans. (?They) realize that our economic survival lies in the development of the industrial and manufacturing services. The [words indistinct] including the agricultural sector that will generate economic growth, employment, and will help to [word indistinct] goods to reduce inflation through increased wealth [words indistinct] raw materials and [word indistinct] there are, at the same time, factors that will generate [words indistinct] exports and (?services) imports.

Comrade Chairman: Zambia must just do everything possible to clear her [words indistinct] totally (?export-orientated) [passage indistinct]

Comrade Chairman: Organizing a [word indistinct] of this magnitude is not easy. Allow me, therefore, to congratulate the board and management for putting up such an excellent show and thank all exhibitors for supporting it. The [words indistinct] will derive maximum satisfaction from their participation, not only in terms of transactions, or business, but also in extending [words indistinct] which is vital in the modern economic world.

Comrade Chairman: I don't think it would be right for me to leave Ndola without saying anything on the events of the last 24 hours. (?Therefore), let me address the nation.

My own philosophy about my own life is this: I have one life only. I have one life only and that life I will live once only. Therefore, I (?have not) been a coward. Never. That is why I refused to go back to Lusaka when I was told something is happening there. I said: Let them go ahead. All [words indistinct] I have one life only and I believe in God. Everything I have thought and done, everything I have said is about God and his people. I love my God. I love my [words indistinct] I am a lover of mankind. I am nothing whatever. Nothing at all. Nothing. (?God would have) [words indistinct] that's ridiculous.

I have one life only. Those who [words indistinct] who rise by the sword, will perish by the sword. Those are not my words. They are from the Bible. Those who rise by the sword will perish by the sword. Look at all coups in Africa. Those who started them have been killed also by other coup plotters. They are no more. Ghana, (?Togo), [words indistinct] Nkrumah, have killed others and they have also been killed [words indistinct] Nigeria today, the same thing. Ghana today, the same thing. All over the (?countries) [words indistinct] we have economic problems but we are resolving them [words indistinct] coward [words indistinct] use guns, guns which belong to the people. They are using guns of the people to (?turn) the people, then to (?kill) them, to deal with the people with those guns.

I will thank those [words indistinct] who have succeeded in [word indistinct] these coup plotters, coup makers [words indistinct] all of us. I have never been a coward, never [words indistinct] I have one life to live. God gave me one life. Those who are going to kill us have one life also. Anyone. I

am here to do a job, an honest job, not [words indistinct]. [Kaunda sings, followed by applause from crowd]

Nothing will stop (?me) from leading God's people in Zambia. Nothing. Powers will come and go. I stand for the truth, love for for God, my Creator, love for the people [words indistinct] truth, social justice and fair play [words indistinct] (?personally), I don't know these coup plotters [words indistinct] coup, they [word indistinct] this morning against an [word indistinct] elected government [words indistinct] people who succeeded this morning, today I am told (?they have been) fighting already, killing each other. I am told that [words indistinct] can't promote God's truth through the barrel of the gun. You can't. Not in Zambia. You can kill us. That is all right, but others [words indistinct] so, my message is clear, loud and clear to all the people of Zambia: I have one life to live. I will live that life honestly. I will be [words indistinct] God, my Creator. I will continue to be truthful to Him. I will stand for love for His people that [words indistinct] in His image, men in [name indistinct], men in Zambesi, men in Kalabo, men in Chama, men in Lungu, men in Chipata, men in Livingstone, men in Mbala, all [words indistinct] I stand by that. I will (?get it) [words indistinct] God gave me one life. I will live that life honestly.

Thank you. [Applause]

'Four Drunken Soldiers'

MB3006160890 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] The Zambian capital 'Lusaka is reported to be calm after a coup attempt this morning by four soldiers who were apparently under the influence of liquor.

The report says that hundreds of excited residents ran onto streets shouting: Down with Kaunda and that Kaunda is gone, after the first announcement of a coup attempt over the national radio this morning. The report said that troops had fired over the heads of the crowd and that no one had apparently been injured. However, banks and shops in the central business districts were closed, leading to fear of a food shortage as both Monday [2 Jul] and Tuesday are public holidays in Zambia.

Troops that surrounded the radio station said the coup attempt had been staged by four drunken soldiers who had been guarding the building. They said the four had been arrested, including the soldier who had announced the abortive coup on the radio, Lieutenant Colonel Mwamba Luchembe [rank as heard]. It is not known where they are being held.

In the meantime, President Kenneth Kaunda has appeared in public at Ndola in the Copperbelt amidst heavy security. He is in Ndola to open the Zambia International Trade Fair.

Zambia had been rocked by unrests in the past few days in the wake of government announcement that the price of maize meal, the staple food in the country, is being

been doubled. About 30 people are reported to have been killed in the rioting and the main campus of the University of Zambia in Lusaka has been closed for two weeks. All the students have been sent home.

Kaunda To Discuss Plot With CC

*MB3006182090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Jun 90*

[Text] President Kaunda described this morning's coup plotters as criminals, and said he would ask the Central Committee [CC] to decide on how to deal with such situations.

Speaking off the cuff at a luncheon held at (Mocuba) Motel before he opened the Zambia International Trade Fair in Ndola today, the president said he would ask the Central Committee to decide whether to follow the constitution or devise other methods of dealing with such situations.

Comrade Kaunda told guests, who included foreign diplomats, that OAU Chairman Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had telephoned him, asking the Zambian people to remain calm because the (?tragic) events in the country were (?worrying him). He said President Mubarak, in his message of solidarity, asked Zambians to rally behind the UNIP [United National Independence Party] government.

Heavy Patrolling in Lusaka

*MB0107122490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 1 Jul 90*

[Text] Paramilitary police and army troops are patrolling the streets of Lusaka a day after mutinous soldiers mounted a failed coup to oust veteran President Kenneth Kaunda. The capital and other cities are calm after five days of student-led rioting against food price hikes.

Kaunda flew back to Lusaka late last night from the copperbelt city of Ndola, where he opened the Zambian International Trade Fair.

Tension Eases After Coup Try

AB0107125690 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Lusaka, July 1 (AFP)—Life was slowly returning to normal here Sunday following several days of the worst political unrest in Zambian history, climaxed by a coup attempt in the early hours of Saturday. State-run shops opened on government orders to allow the public to buy essential foodstuffs, but under the supervision of heavily-armed soldiers.

Authorities appeared to be guarding against a resumption of food riots that erupted last week, leading 45 people dead, on news the price of maize-meal, Zambians' staple, was to be more than doubled.

The government also ordered banks, closed for the previous five days, to reopen. Long queues formed in the early hours

of the morning outside at least four commercial banks as people who had been unable to cash their pay checks jostled to get in first, watched by armed soldiers. Most local markets in townships had opened and there was little sign of the panic that struck many residents when Lieutenant Mwamba Luchembe announced on radio Saturday that the army had taken seized [as received] power from President Kenneth Kaunda.

Mr. Kaunda, who returned quietly from the volatile Copperbelt, 600 kilometers (360 miles) north of here, after four soldiers on guard duty were arrested for allegedly trying to seize power while drunk, has seen his political leadership badly shaken by the events of the week. While in the Copperbelt, hub of frequent social and political unrest, Mr. Kaunda reacted with righteous anger to news of the failed coup, saying "nothing will stop me from leading God's people in Zambia."

But diplomats and other observers said the ecstatic reaction displayed by the public during the short-lived coup attempt—not only in Lusaka, but also in other parts of the country—has given would-be opponents to Kaunda new confidence.

"Anyone trying to oppose Kaunda can now be assured of support from the general public and chunk of soldiers, but the situation at the moment will remain quite normal," an African diplomat told AFP.

"Zambians are not used to this type of life and it is possible they can let the events of the past week come to pass" (next time), the diplomat added.

However others anticipate a fresh round of unrest could come from the Copperbelt, which was only slightly affected by the past week's unrest in the capital.

The semi-official SUNDAY TIMES reports that residents of the town of Kitwe took to the streets "to celebrate the supposed military coup" Saturday.

It also said a former political detainee, Peter Chiko Bwalya, released only a few days ago from detention, was picked up again Saturday for mobilizing rowdy youths to chant anti-government slogans following the announcement of the coup.

Kaunda Replaces Defense Minister, Commanders

*MB0107182290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Jul 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has removed Army Commander Lieutenant General Gary Kalenge from his post and replaced him with his deputy, Major General Francis Chibanda.

At a State House swearing-in ceremony, the president also appointed former Air Commander Hannaniah Lungu as the new minister of defense, taking over from Comrade Frederick Hapunda, who was removed from

his post a few weeks ago. The new air commander is Major General (Herbert Simotowe), who was Gen. Lungu's deputy.

Also sworn in were new Inspector General of Police Zunga Siakalima, and the commissioner of police, Comrade (Christopher Muhango).

The president did not make any comments on why Gen. Kalenge had been removed, but said he would be deployed in another area. The president also disclosed that the government had reached an agreement with the Canadian Government to have Zambia police retrained. He told those present at the ceremony that Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney had indicated willingness to have Canadian policemen retrain Zambian police.

Comrade Kaunda told the new inspector general, Comrade Siakalima, to take necessary steps to ensure that retraining is done as soon and as efficiently as possible.

He said a new system of making bricks of cheap material is to be introduced in the defense forces so that police

and army men can have better accommodation. It was indicated that all appointments take effect immediately.

Egyptian Officials, Foreign Envoys Greet Kaunda

*MB0107200790 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Jul 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has received many messages from world leaders on the government's quashing of an attempted coup yesterday. The messages came from Dr. Yusuf Wali, secretary general of the Egyptian ruling National Democratic Party; Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali; and Zambian ambassadors and high commissioners to various countries.

Dr. Yusuf Wali said his country abhorred coups because they retarded Africa's development.

Zambian heads of missions in West Germany, Benin, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Britain, and the Soviet Union, including Ethiopia, also welcomed the thwarting of the coup attempt. [sentence as heard]

Guinea

Air Guinea To Continue Flights to Monrovia

AB3006112590 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Air Guinea will continue to operate flights to the Liberian capital, contrary to what we announced a few days ago. The news about a possible suspension of Air Guinea flights to Monrovia has not been published. Official sources indicate that Air Guinea will continue its normal flights to many West African capitals, namely Dakar, Freetown, Abidjan, Lome, Lagos, Bamako, and of course, Monrovia. Air Guinea flights to Monrovia are on Thursdays, Fridays, and Mondays.

Liberia

Commercial Banks Remain Closed, Exodus Continues

AB2906135090 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT
29 Jun 90

[Text] Monrovia, June 29 (AFP)—Commercial banks remained closed in Monrovia Friday [29 Jun] for the third day running after government troops opened fire Wednesday during an anti-government demonstration. Banking sources said the Bankers Association of Liberia decided on the move at a closed-door meeting Thursday after bank employees complained of harassment by armed soldiers and refused to work. However no official reason for the closure was announced. Bankers had cited "an unsettled atmosphere" in the city following the violence Wednesday, the sources said.

Few stores opened Friday and people were seen rushing to buy food.

Meanwhile Liberians continued to stream out of the country, with hundreds of people chartering flights to other countries. Air Cargo Liberia sources at James Spriggs Payne airfield said two flights left Thursday for Abidjan and Freetown. All the travellers had had to purchase their tickets in U.S. dollars, an unusual practice for Liberians, who are exempted by law from buying tickets in hard currency. However even local airlines were demanding payment now in U.S. dollars.

In other developments, new U.S. Ambassador to Liberia Peter Jon de Vos arrived in Monrovia to take up his post, the U.S. Embassy said Friday. Mr. De Vos succeeds James Bishop, who has been appointed ambassador to Somalia.

A career foreign service officer, he served since 1989 as principal deputy assistant secretary of state for environmental and scientific affairs, the statement said.

Reportage of NPFL-Government Activities

No Water in Monrovia

AB2906191590 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 29 Jun 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] With Liberian peace talks still on the backburner and President Doe resisting calls from all quarters for him to resign, it seems the rebels of Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front [NPFL] are well poised to attack the capital, Monrovia, and there were reports of military action getting closer and closer to the city, affecting or threatening vital water and power supplies. Elizabeth Blunt is there, and she was trying to get up to the front today. On the line, Robin White asked her what was happening:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, the fighting in the last couple of days seems to have been going on around the place called White Plains. It is not very far from town, it is about 15 miles beyond the port and inland and it is the site of the reservoir and water works for Monrovia's water supply, and it is the site of a hydroelectric power station, which supplies most of the electricity. It is not clear what happened to the reservoir, but the water stopped flowing rather abruptly on Wednesday [27 June] night, and since then there has not been a drop of water coming down to Monrovia.

[White] Now, I gather that you drove up toward there today. What happened?

[Blunt] Well, we tried to go up (?there) this morning. We only got about two or three miles beyond the Monrovia Free Port and about 20 miles up (?this road), we were turned back by heavily armed soldiers. We spoke to some of the people who live in the nearby villages, and one boy that we gave a lift to to town said they had been hearing firing of various sorts in the last two or three days, but that this morning, about six or seven in the morning, it was much, much louder. He said he heard four explosions: two and another two, and then automatic weapon fire very close and very loud, so he decided to leave.

[White] Do you think this is the beginning of a final rebel assault on Monrovia or just sporadic fighting?

[Blunt] It is impossible to say. What happened to the water works is not all clear, but at the power station nearby, there was a rebel attack yesterday morning at about eight o'clock. This was apparently repulsed, but then the electricity corporation—which normally has radio contact with the hydroelectric station, they lost their radio contact about two, half past two yesterday afternoon—and since then they do not know what is happening, they had no contact with their people, but the power has not been cut so far.

[White] Is there a fresh flood of refugees into Monrovia because of this latest fighting?

[Blunt] Not too much so far, but a lot of people, who were going to leave, have left. The problem now of course is water supply because there is now no water at all coming into town by the normal route. (Monrovia do have) a lot of wells, but they are not considered safe for drinking normally, people are only used to using them for washing clothes. And apart from that, people do make use of rain water and every house now has a row of buckets outside trying to catch any rain water that runs off the roof. [end recording]

'Heavy Casualties' Near Monrovia

AB2906192890 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT
29 Jun 90

[Text] Monrovia, June 29 (AFP)—Liberian rebels have for two days been fighting government soldiers at White Plains, some 15 miles (24 kilometres) from the capital, and nearby Mount Coffee, independent sources said here Friday [29 Jun]. There have been heavy casualties, according to the sources, but it was not clear whether the government troops or the rebels of the National Patriotic Front (NPFL) had the upper hand.

State radio on Friday made an announcement calling on all newly recruited soldiers to muster at the Barclay Military Training Centre here. Quoting the Commanding General Gayflor Johnson, the radio said the troops should bring their weapons. Monrovia's water supply has been cut off for two days. Water is pumped to the capital from White Plains, while hydro-electric power for Monrovia and its environs comes from the Mount Coffee region.

Workers who have fled said NPFL rebels were advancing on the two areas from Bong mines, some 65 miles (1000 kilometres) from Monrovia. The rebels captured the district three weeks ago and have since occupied the German-run Bong Mining Company premises. German experts in the area were evacuated, and the rebels were said to have tried and executed several people, mostly Mandingoes, Krahns and members of the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia of President Samuel Doe.

Meanwhile, Liberian church leaders in Freetown, capital of neighboring Sierra Leone, announced that a recess in peace talks there had been "extended indefinitely" since the NPFL delegation "had not returned to Freetown." The NPFL, led by former civil servant Charles Taylor, launched a bid to oust Mr. Doe last December. Thousands of Liberians have fled the country to escape the fighting, which has claimed more than 1,000 lives.

In Freetown, Abass Bundu, a senior West African official seeking to mediate in the Liberian conflict, said he would "definitely" be meeting Mr. Taylor in the Ivory Coast early Saturday. Mr. Bundu, secretary-general of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), later arrived in the Ivorian capital Abidjan, where a reliable source said he could go Saturday to Danane on the border with Liberia to meet Mr. Taylor.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bundu had talks in Monrovia with Mr. Doe, who agreed to ECOWAS mediation.

In Freetown, the chairman of the Liberian Inter-Faith Mediating Committee, the Reverend J.K. Levee Moulton said the committee was "trying to leave the Sierra Leonean capital," adding that it "would remain available to the negotiating parties." The committee earlier this month succeeded in having the Liberian government and rebels agree to "exercise restraint," but could not bring about a ceasefire accord between them.

Trawler Seized; Buchanan 'Off Limits'

AB2906213890 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2030 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Fresh information coming in from the Greek Embassy in Lagos, Nigeria, reveals that Patriotic Front [NPFL] forces have captured a Greek-registered fishing trawler and taken it to an unknown destination believed to be the port of Abidjan. The Ministry of Defense authorities in Monrovia have, therefore, declared the rebel-held port of Buchanan to be off limits and warned that any vessel attempting to use those facilities will be doing so at their own risk.

Rebels 'Closing in'

AB3006122490 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 30 Jun 90

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Rebel forces in Liberia, which have been trying to topple the government of President Samuel Doe for the past six months, are reported to be closing in on the capital, Monrovia. Renewed clashes between government forces and the rebels of the National Patriotic Front have taken place at several points around the city, which is now almost encircled by the fighting.

Water supply has been cut off following the capture by the rebels of the main water treatment plant, 15 miles from the city center. Power supplies have also been affected and food shortages have worsened. Motorists trying to leave have been turned back by heavily armed government soldiers at an area close to the port, about five miles from the city center.

Clashes Reported at RIA

AB3006151590 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT
30 Jun 90

[Text] Monrovia, June 30 (AFP)—People in and round Monrovia were queuing for water and coal Saturday [30 Jun] after unexplained power cuts amid reports of heavy casualties in rebel fighting outside the capital. With public water supplies cut off for the past three days, mineral water had run out at stores and well-owners were demanding between 10 and 15 cents a gallon.

The search for water came following reports that forces of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)

and government troops were engaged in renewed fighting at the water reservoir in White Plains, some 15 miles from Monrovia. They were also said to be fighting at nearby Mount Coffee, where electricity is generated for Monrovia and the surrounding region.

Some reports, which authorities declined to confirm, said NPFL and government troops were fighting in the area of Robertsfield International Airport [RIA] and in Grand Geddeh County.

Independent reports said the NPFL attacked White Plains and the Mount Coffee hydro-electric plant to cut off water and electricity to Monrovia to press their demand for the immediate resignation of President Samuel Doe. People fleeing the area spoke of heavy casualties, but could not give exact figures. They said workers at the electric plant and White Plains had also fled. Lights went out in Monrovia and surrounding areas Friday night and the city remained without electricity Saturday.

There has been no official reason or explanation given for the cuts. Independent sources blamed the black-out on continuing fighting at the Mount Coffee plant. With no electricity in the city, residents were seen buying coal to prepare their food. A bag of coal, sold before for three dollars, was now selling for seven dollars.

Shelves were emptying in supermarkets early Saturday as residents rushed to buy food. All goods were running short and the few items available were very costly, buyers told reporters. Monrovia remained tense as reports of fighting near the capital continued to come in. Some businesses were still closed and others had their doors half-open. Stand-by generators were turned on at most shopping areas, but switched off later in an attempt to save fuel.

Fighting at Water, Power Plants

AB0107133090 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT
1 Jul 90

[By James Dorbor]

[Text] Monrovia, July 1 (AFP)—Monrovia passed Saturday [30 Jun] night in fear and total darkness amid sporadic shooting throughout the city. Light and water supplies have been cut to the city by fighting between government troops and forces of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in the Mount Coffee hydroelectric plant and White Plains water treatment plant, some 25 kilometres (15 miles) from Monrovia.

After residents rushed to buy coal and lanterns, the price of lanterns Saturday doubled from five to 10 dollars, while hundreds of people queued up at filling stations to buy kerosene.

The Saturday night shooting started shortly before 9 p.m. and continued throughout the city. No official reason has been given for the shooting.

Meanwhile fighting between government troops and the NPFL was continuing at the water and electricity plants. Heavy shooting could be heard in Monrovia from the Mount Coffee and White Plains area and there were heavy troop movements towards the area. Residents in the suburb of Caldwell near White Plains and Mount Coffee Saturday began evacuating their homes and moving into hotels in Monrovia.

The city of Monrovia itself was quiet Sunday, however, with very few people in the streets. Churches which are normally jam-packed on the first Sunday of the month had fewer worshippers than usual. Residents in Monrovia and its environs were now living in great fear and tension caused by the shooting and advances by the rebel forces on the Liberian capital.

Rebels Five Miles From Capital

AB0107175290 London BBC World Service in English
1700 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Rebels fighting the government in Liberia have advanced closer to the center of the capital, Monrovia, and at one point are now only about five miles away. The city is almost encircled by forces of the National Patriotic Front, which has repeatedly called on President Doe to resign. Government said there had been fighting today at the village of Caldwell near the port of Monrovia and that the rebels ambushed army reinforcements sent to the area. Army major security [words indistinct] on the main road near Caldwell. Journalists who went to the scene saw residents fleeing into the capital.

Utilities in Rebel Hands

AB0207092290 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] The hydroelectric power plant and the water treatment plant are reported to have fallen to forces of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. Since Wednesday [27 Jun] and late Friday evening both water and electricity supplies to Monrovia have subsequently been cut out. News coming in yesterday said Army reinforcements in Monrovia were seen moving toward the installations which are 15 miles outside the city of Monrovia.

Meanwhile, it is not yet clear who controls the hydropower station and the water treatment plant. On Friday, fighting between government troops and forces of the NPFL was reported on three sites of Monrovia. Motorists trying to leave westerward had been turned back by heavily armed government soldiers at an area just at the Free Port of Monrovia, about 5 miles from the center of the city.

Rebels Turn Ship From Monrovia

AB0207090890 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0709 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia has forced a ship carrying supplies of rice away from the Free Port

of Monrovia. There are reports of shells being fired at sea before the radio conversation between the rebels and the ship's captain. The captain was reportedly heard calling for a help and then heading east towards the port of Buchanan already in the hands of the Patriotic Front and said to be short of food.

At the same time, three soldiers are reported to have been killed in fighting with the Patriotic Front forces near the Free Port area and to the west of Monrovia. To the east of the city, heavy firings were also reported near the Army base of Scheffelin as the National Patriotic Front forces keep up their advance on Monrovia.

In yesterday's fighting, guerrilla soldiers said that the rebels ambushed Army reinforcements sent to the Caldwell area near Monrovia Free Port. The Army said (?it) later secured a bridge on the main road near Caldwell. Journalists who visited the area reported the flight of residents from the area to Monrovia.

Gambia's President Jawara Noted on Peace Efforts

*AB2906102890 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0709 GMT 29 Jun 90*

[Text] President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia and two other West African leaders are reported to have called on President Samuel Kanyon Doe to resign in an effort to stop the current conflict in Liberia. According to official sources in The Gambia, quoted by the BBC, President Dawda Jawara is expected in The Gambia today to begin efforts to end the armed struggle in the country.

The National Patriotic Front of Liberia has demanded the resignation of President Samuel K. Doe as a condition for talking peace.

Meanwhile, President Dawda Jawara is reported to have cut short a trip that would have taken him to the OAU summit in order to coordinate peace efforts. He will be acting in his dual capacity as chairman of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and the organization's mediation committee in Banjul.

Aid Representatives, Diplomats Discuss Security

*AB0107083590 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 1 Jul 90*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] As fighting continues in Liberia, foreign diplomats and aid representatives in the capital, Monrovia, have met to discuss the safety of thousands of civilians who have taken refuge in churches and reception centers. Rebels demanding the resignation of President Doe are advancing on Monrovia from several directions, and the refugees, many of whom belong to the same tribal group as the rebels, say they fear a reprisal attack against them by the Liberian Army. In one such attack in May, a number of people were dragged away by soldiers from the United Nations compound, where they were sheltering, and shot.

Meanwhile the United States has said it supports the mediation plan put forward by a group of West African states. The plan calls for an interim government to be set up in Liberia until free elections can be held.

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